The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Advices Received at the War Department.

Capture of Hanover Court-House on the Railroad Between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

Our Loss Small—That of the Rebels Considerable.

ONE OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON CAPTURED.

Full Particulars of the Recent Brilliant Skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McCLELLAN of the capture of Hanover Court-house.

Our loss is said to be small; that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, May 27—3½ P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A good many of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, positions of troops, etc., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Position of Gen. Stoneman's Advance—The Rebels Believed to be Massing at Manchester, Across the James River—Feeling of the People near Richmond, &c.

ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITH THE ADVANCE FORCE, Friday, May 23, 1862.

The force under command of Gen. STONEMAN, which precedes the right wing of our army, continues to occupy a position just this side of New-Bridge, on *Chickahominy River. Here we have been for the past* few days, reconnoitering the country for a considerable distance on both sides of the camp, and preparing the way for the main army to cross the river. A party of rebels, amounting apparently to a strong picket guard, are stationed along the woods on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, but it is not supposed they will make any resistance to the passage of our troops when the forward movement shall be commenced.

Observations made from Prof. Lowe's balloon show the rebels to be moving out of Richmond, and concentrating in force on the Manchester side of James River. This morning, the balloon reached an altitude of one thousand feet, and enabled Gen. Stoneman, who was in the car, to look off at a distance of twenty miles. The rebels were driving a [illegible] train of about seventy wagons, in a direction toward Richmond. Thus far no earthworks of importance have been discovered around Richmond. There is not the least doubt that the enemy intend to abandon the city, and if they make a stand, it will probably be not far from the James River, between it and Petersburgh. The position of the enemy, his strength, his natural means for defence, and in fact, the most minute information—all of which is of the utmost importance for us to know—has been revealed to the Commanding General through the agency of the balloon. This is certainly an age of triumph, and no one can [illegible] estimate the saving, both of life and capital, to Government, since Prof. Lowe has connected himself with the army. It is presumed that the balloon was visible to every inhabitant of Richmond, and the rebels must have been forcibly reminded of our object in prosecuting the war when they saw the word "Constitution" painted in large letters on the side that was designedly turned toward the city.

The nearer we approach Richmond the more violent and bitter is the feeling exhibited toward the North. Dr. GAINES, the owner of the grounds upon which our camp is located, is the most unblushing, undaunted and defiant rebel that we have yet encountered. His residence, surrounded by choice fruit and ornamental trees, with a magnificent flower garden between it and the avenue, is one of the most attractive that can be found in the State. His lands extend over a large area, comprising hundreds of acres, and at his beck and call he has nearly a hundred and fifty slaves, who, however, at the present time are more willing to serve the Union soldiers than obey his own commands. In his store-house we found a large quantity of corn and wheat, which we appropriated to our own use. In payment the Commissary tendered him a receipt, but he refused to accept it, declaring it was worthless paper, and he would not be encumbered with it. He was informed, by order of Gen. Stoneman, that unless he took the receipt he need never expect to be recompensed by Government for the property taken. He persisted in his refusal, and will justly lose the whole of his grain.

Notwithstanding Dr. GAINES' rank secession proclivities, a strong guard has been stationed round all his property, and no one is allowed to injure it in the least. For this humane act the traitor is exceedingly ungrateful and indulges in the most insulting expressions, not hesitating to proclaim that we are vandals and vampires, and cherishes the hope that not a man of us will ever leave Virginia soil alive.

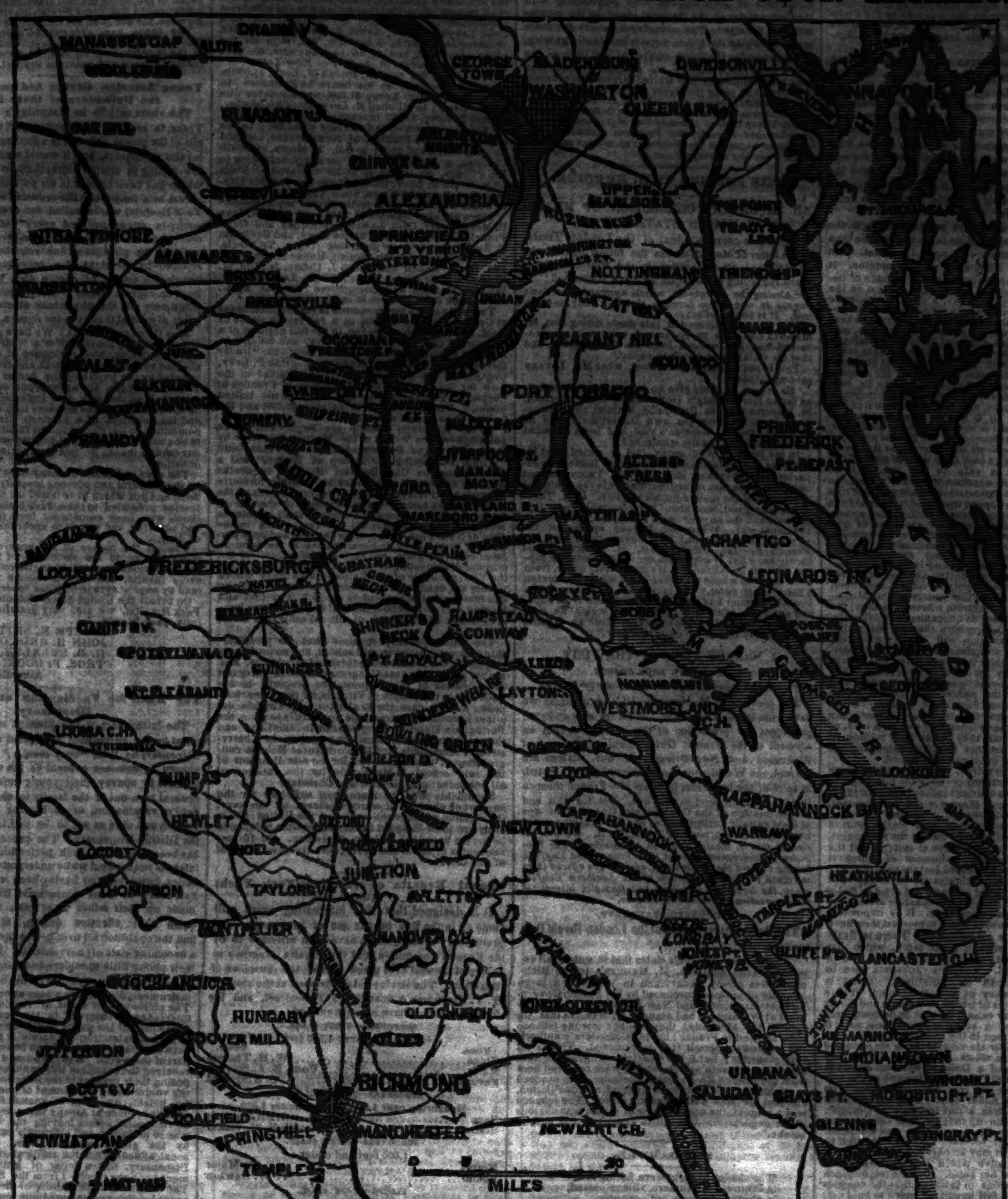
A man, named HOGAN, who lives in a house adjoining that of the doctor's, and who has five sons in the rebel army, entertains views no less favorable to the rebels. In payment for some commodity, one of our soldiers offered him Treasury notes, which he declined to take, and pushed them aside in the most offensive manner. By chance the soldier had in his possession about $50 in value (according to rebel reckoning) of secesh notes, which he had purchased for a trifling sum, a portion of which he gave HOGAN, who accepted it, and returned the change in the same kind of money.

Why it is these and other rebel traitors receive the protection of Government, their property carefully guarded, and everything avoided that would be liable to injure their most delicate feeling, while they themselves are unrestricted in their conversation, and we may almost say, actions, is certainly a mystery. It is unmistakably true that if a private in our ranks should be guilty of such unjustifiable conduct, he would be court-martialed, and, if the law was carried out, be sentenced to be shot.

The contrabands in this neighborhood evidently appreciate the present state of things, and are quite anxious to proceed with us to Richmond, or to any other point rather than return to their masters. They make themselves very useful in washing, ironing, cooking, &c., for our men, and appear delighted at the chance of laboring for parties who are willing to compensate them for all the work they do.

WHIT.

THE LINE OF GEN. McDOWELL'S ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.



Crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge—Prof. Lowe's Balloon Ascension—A Brisk Skirmish—Retirement of the Rebels—Features of the Country, &c.

ACROSS CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, IN SIGHT OF RICHMOND, Friday Evening, May 23.

This afternoon ROBINSON's and TIDBALL's Batteries, which are attached to Gen. STONEMAN's advance force, were taken to an eminence overlooking the Chickahominy River, and the woods for some distance beyond. Fire was opened upon the swamps in the immediate vicinity of New Bridge, also the woods upon each side were thoroughly shelled, but not a single response could be elicited from the enemy. Prof. Lowe made a balloon ascension at the time of the firing, and by noticing the effect of the shot was enabled to give directions as to the point where it would be most effective. In the morning, the rebels, numbering about four thousand, were bivouacked in a piece of woods on the opposite side of the river, and not far from New-Bridge. They had two pieces of cannon, apparently of small calibre, in position at the edge of the woods and commanding the approach to the bridge. As soon as we opened fire the two pieces were drawn to the rear. The rebels, who were plainly observed by Prof. Lowe, were in great confusion, and scattered in every direction. After firing for about half an hour, our batteries withdrew and waited further orders.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. STONEMAN's command, also DAVIDSON's Brigade, and the First New-York and Fifth United States Cavalry, advanced toward the river. Nothing of importance occurred until ROBINSON's Battery, which led the column, had crossed the bridge, when the rebels opened a cross fire upon it from guns placed in position at the edge of the woods, about 150 yards from the opposite side of the river. The first intimation our men had of the presence of a rebel battery was when a shower of missiles came rattling over their heads. For a few minutes the rebels worked their guns quite lively, but their range was out of all reason, in consequence of which but one man on our side was wounded. As near as could be ascertained, the enemy had three guns on the right and one on the left of the bridge. They fired principally solid shot. We let them have their own way until we could get four pieces of ROBINSON's and six pieces of TIDBALL's batteries into position on a rising ground a short distance from the bridge on the Richmond side, when we gave them grape and canister in such profuse quantities, that they could hardly work their pieces, and were finally compelled to retire into the woods, drawing their guns after them. During the engagement with the batteries, four squadrons of the rebel cavalry and one regiment of their infantry issued from the woods and made a movement as if to flank us on the right. Companies B and H, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and A and C, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment advanced to meet them, but before they could get within rifle shot of the rebels the latter suddenly wheeled, and returned to the woods. Our forces then crossed the bridge, and took a position near the batteries, ready to oppose the rebels, should they attempt a second attack. Up to a late hour this evening the firing had not reopened, although we are inclined to think that the enemy has not retired far from his original position. Our men lay on their arms, and everything is in readiness to act either on the offensive or defensive.

Chickahominy River at the point where we crossed (New-Bridge) is but about eighteen feet wide, and can be easily forded by infantry. The bridge has been recently built by the rebels, and was not burnt as it was reported to have been by our skirmishers a day or two ago. Before reaching the bridge from the eastern side we crossed a small stream which branches off from the main creek, (for it must not be supposed that the Chickahominy at this point has anything like the dimensions of a river,) and flows into a hollow, where it is dammed for the purpose of driving the wheel of a saw-mill, which is situated a few yards below. On approaching the stream the road is winding and is flanked on either side by woods. At the time of the firing this portion of the road was filled with our troops, but the shots fell beyond them and struck in the woods.

Upon the hill where our guns are stationed, and just in their rear, there is a house surrounded by several negro huts. We learn that the inmates of the house fled into Secesh when they heard of our approach. It is supposed that they took the negroes with them, as none are to be seen about the premises. Articles of furniture, bedding, crockery, clothing, &c., still remain in the house, the inmates undoubtedly not having time to remove them.

Standing upon an eminence a short distance from the house we were enabled to see the dome of the capitol and the church spires at Richmond. The intervening roads and hills prevented us from viewing the open country this side of the city.

It is possible we may have an engagement here in the morning.

WHIT.

Position of Our Forces on Saturday—Another Skirmish with the Enemy—The Rebels Driven Off as Usual, with Heavy Loss—List of Casualties, &c.

MECHANICSVILLE, WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

I closed my letter of yesterday by stating that our advance force, which had crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge in the afternoon, were reposing on their arms, and that an engagement might be expected this morning. Our batteries, supported by four companies of infantry, occupied a position on a hill about a hundred yards from the bridge, while the main portion of our cavalry, together with a reserve force of artillery and infantry, were bivouacked on the eastern side of the river, prepared to cross at a moment's notice, and take part in any action that might take place.

As anticipated, the rebels opened fire this morning at about daybreak upon our troops stationed on the hill. The enemy had placed his pieces, four in number, in position near a grove at Mechanicsville, which place is about a mile distant from the hill, and as the intervening space is mostly an open country, an excellent opportunity was afforded for artillery practice.

The firing continued for about twenty minutes without any visible effect on either side, when WHEELER's Battery, of four pieces, supported by the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine Regiments, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New-York, Col. JAMES B. McKEAN, who acted as skirmishers, advanced on the main road leading toward Mechanicsville for the purpose of making a charge upon the enemy. When half the distance had been traveled, WHEELER's Battery opened with shell upon the rebels, who were drawn up in line near the edge of the grove. The enemy's force amounted to five pieces of artillery, four squadrons of cavalry, and two regiments of infantry. The batteries on both sides fired with much vigor, but our own seemed to do the most execution, as was evident from the rebels taking their wounded to the rear. The enemy fired mostly canister and solid shot from 12-pound pieces, and used sparingly of shell, while we gave them a magnanimous supply of shell from the same calibre of guns.

Under cover of the artillery, the Seventy-seventh New-York, supported by the Thirty-third New-York, and flanked by the Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine, proceeded cautiously forward to make the attack on the enemy. While this movement was going on, our troops, especially the Seventy-seventh and Thirty-third New-York, sustained a heavy volley from the rebel guns, which only served to inspire them with double enthusiasm, and with a deafening yell which seemed to completely dispossess the rebels, the Seventy-seventh, led and encouraged by Col. McKEAN, pushed on with fixed bayonets to the opposing column. The rebels were not disposed to stand against this force, and before our men had approached to the point where they could be most effective, the rebel cavalry ran with the utmost speed in a direction toward Richmond, while the infantry made their escape through the grove and woods at the rear. Our infantry then came up and occupied the ground, which was found strewn with about one hundred knapsacks, and various small articles, such as miniatures, pin cushions, needle-cases, &c. which are usually carried by the soldier. The most important article which the rebels left, however, was a guidon, which is supposed to have belonged to one of their cavalry regiments. It was made of bunting, and bore the inscription, "Victory or death." Col. McKEAN has the guidon in his possession, and intends to place it beneath his battle-flag on the next engagement, with the circle of thirteen stars down. A Sergeant-Major's baton was also picked up from the field.

A private attached to the Eighth Georgia Regiment who lay in the grove wounded, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's loss is supposed to have been heavy, but as he succeeded in getting his killed and wounded off the ground, except in the case above mentioned, it is impossible to give the figures.

Our loss was two killed and nine wounded. The following is the list:

KILLED.

C. Wester, Company I, Seventy-seventh New-York.

Daniel Murphy, Company K, Thirty-third New-York.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Seth W. Dyce, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Wm. W. Velle, Co. F, 77th New-York—in head, slightly.

Isaac Provost, Co. I, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Haslin Abbott, Co. K, 77th New-York—in leg, seriously.

Ambrose Milliman, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

John Callis, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Timothy Desmond, Co. G, 33d New-York—slightly.

James McGrau, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Col. E. C. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment, received a slight flesh wound in the face, by falling from his horse, which took fright at the explosion of a shell within a few feet from his head. He will probably be able to join his regiment again in a day or two. The wounded men were conveyed to a church, used as a hospital, and situated two miles in the rear, where their injuries were properly attended to.

At about noon, Companies C, E, G and K, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Maj. CLENDENIN, proceeded on the road leading to Ashland, a distance of three miles from Mechanicsville, for the purpose of destroying the culvert and bridge on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, thereby cutting off communication between the rebel force near Fredericksburgh and Richmond. They succeeded in destroying the culvert, but the bridge having been protected by a strong force of artillery, was allowed to remain, for the time being, and the main force returned to camp. A strong guard has been since placed at the culvert, and it is believed that by holding this place, the object sought will be partially, if not wholly accomplished. Before leaving, our men cut the rebel telegraph wire leading from Richmond to their camps.

Throughout the day our various batteries have been distributed to localities liable to be attacked by the enemy, and several shots have been exchanged. At the left, on the road leading to Richmond, and at a point about one mile from Mechanicsville, the rebels seem to be gathered in force. We threw a few shot among them this afternoon, but as a general thing they struck short. Measures will doubtless soon be taken to root the rebels from that locality.

Among numerous letters picked up among the deserted knapsacks, we send the following. We omit the original orthography, which is decidedly "funny:"

CAMP CHICKAHOMINY, Va., 22, 1862.

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: I avail this opportunity of dropping you a few lines, which leaves me as fat as a bear. I am in the best health I ever was, I believe. Hope this letter may reach in due time and find you all well; I have but little new to write at present. We are expecting a battle every moment. We was thrown in the line of battle yesterday morning, and was kept in the line till 12 o'clock, then advanced towards the road, taking up camp within three miles of the enemy, where we are this morning. The long roll may beat before I get this wrote. I am pretty certain that there willl be the biggest battle fought here within three days that you ever heard of. The Yankee cavalry has given the citizens of this settlement notice to get away, and they are leaving. We are within six miles of Richmond. The Yankees are going to put their grit out here soon. I feel satisfied that we will whip the Yankees, though it may be that we will lose a great many lives. We are on one side of the Chickahominy and the Yankees on the other. I think the fight will come off at the bridge. If it does, we are on our battle-ground now. I will not write no more to-day. If I should be spared till to-morrow, will finish the letter. May be I will have some news to write then, of the expected battle.

Yours, &c.

The town of Mechanicsville is situated five miles from Richmond. It contains seven or eight dwellings, only one of which, formerly occupied by Dr. LAMPKIN, has the least show to a respectable appearance. Most of the houses are surrounded by negro huts, which do not improve the general outline. There are three blacksmith's and one wheelwright-shop in the place, all owned by Dr. LAMPKIN, who for the past few months has been very busy in making wagons and gun-carriages for the rebels. Nearly all the inhabitants, not excepting the negroes, have fled. The houses are vacant, not any furniture of value remaining in them. A wheelwright named BARKER took refuge, with his wife, in the woods, at the time of the firing yesterday, which was a wise movement on his part, for upon returning this morning he found his house thoroughly perforated and shattered by our shells. This was the case with all the buildings, and if any rebel had secreted himself within a house for the purpose of picking off our men, he undoubtedly absconded in the most hasty manner. One house had been struck by no less than six shot.

At Mechanicsville, five roads, leading to various points, meet. This makes the place an important one to hold. To-day a detail from the Seventh Maine have been guarding the buildings.

At the time of closing this letter (9 P. M.,) all is quiet.

WHIT.

Another Crossing Below New-Bridge—The Skirmish of the Fourth Michigan with the Louisiana Tigers.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, Va., SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

Early this morning Lieut. N. BACON, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied by Capt. J. McMILLAN and Capt. FOWLER, of Gen. PORTER's Staff, proceeded to reconnoitre Chickahominy Bridge, which crosses the river known by that name at a point about ten miles below New-Bridge. The bridge is concealed from view on the road by means of thick woods. The rebel pickets were driven in by Companies H and K of the Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. GIBSON, who suddenly came upon them in an open field this side of the river. Several shots were fired at the troops, but none took effect.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment, under command of Col. WOODBURY, then charged upon the rebels, who were attempting to escape by crossing a stream. Upon being closely pursued, they commenced throwing away their arms, and begged of our men not to shoot them. Another party of rebels aimed for the bridge, which was also [illegible] at by a detachment of the Fourth, who were close upon the heels of the pursued. The rebels succeeding in gaining the opposite banks of the creek first, when they were reinforced by several regiments. The Fourth boys—determined, if possible, not to be foiled in their attempt to get at the rebels—forded the water, which was up to their waists, and reached the bank where the enemy were drawn up in line of battle. The Fourth then opened a destructive fire on the rebels, who were obliged to fall back. Our men stood their ground as long as possible, expecting to be reinforced, but, as no assistance arrived, they were obliged to return to the opposite side, when the rebels occupied the ground.

We took as prisoners Second Lieutenant J. [illegible] and twenty-one privates, from Companies A, B, C, E, G and I, of the Louisiana Tigers. The rebel loss was about two hundred killed and wounded. Twenty-five dead bodies were found in one place.

Our loss is small—it is thought not over [illegible] killed and wounded.

The prisoners state that the whole of Gen. [illegible] Brigade was present.

WHIT.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

Everything Quiet at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

NO ENEMY IN SIGHT.

Probable Retreat of the Rebels Up the Valley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

By dispatches received this morning from the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. A message from Gen. BANKS, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that Capt. COLLIS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having lost two killed. A later dispatch from Gen. BANKS says all is quiet at Williamsport.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 27.

Private accounts from Martinsburgh represent *that only a few rebel scouts were in town yesterday*, and they shortly after retired without doing any damage.

The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

All is quiet here this morning. A large police force is stationed along Baltimore-street, and in other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27—10 P. M.

No later dispatches have been received from Gen. BANKS.

BANKS' RETREAT FROM STRASBURGH.

THE THREE DAYS' OPERATIONS.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, May 25.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

The Maryland First had been sent from Strasburgh to Front Royal, a small village twelve miles distant, just beyond the Manassas Gap, which commences its course just at this point, and upon the eastern bank of the Shenandoah, over which is the large bridge of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which has now again for the third time been destroyed by the rebels.

Yesterday, they were known to be in danger, and so much had our apprehension for them increased before night, that the commanding officers were ordered to remain at their posts to await instructions. At midnight, word came to the different brigades that the "news from Front Royal was very unfavorable," with orders to prepare to march immediately.

Col. KENLY, the lamented officer of the Maryland First, received notice of the approach of the enemy only by the surprise and capture of some of his pickets. No intimation of their coming had been received, and it was, therefore, impossible to have supported him in season to have prevented the sad havoc which succeeded.

But he defended himself through the entire day with an ability and energy which speak loud praises for him in the hearts of all his loyal countrymen. With scarcely a thousand men in his command he was compelled to sustain himself against the three full brigades of Gen. EWELL, who had abandoned his camp, fifty miles above in the valley, for the purpose of making this descent upon a regiment of loyal Marylanders.

Three o'clock and a detachment of cavalry, one hundred men, Companies B and I, of the 1st Maryland Guard, commanded by Maj. VOUGHT, arrived from Strasburgh, and reported immediately to Col. KENLY, who ordered him at once to charge the enemy. The cavalry obeyed the order, charging upon them with great force, though greatly inferior in numbers.

WM. H. MAPES, commanding pioneer corps, arrived and reported to Col. KENLY, who gave orders immediately where they should be stationed, and they engaged with the remainder of the little force, doing noble service, and holding in check successfully not less than six times their number. Seeing the hopelessness of their position, the commander of the brigade gave the order to retreat, which they did in [illegible] order across the Shenandoah. MAPES was then ordered to burn the bridge, which was accordingly done by placing upon it piles of fence rails, but was not destroyed. The rebels came on so closely and hotly that we were driven away, and did not succeed in the attempt. They soon arrived at and crossed the bridge on the north branch of the Shenandoah, which they succeeded in firing and destroying, but not, however, in detaining the rebels, who, cavalry and infantry, plunged in and forded it, and were soon upon the other side.

Soon was received the unwelcome news that the enemy had surrounded them, flanking them with their superior numbers both by right and left.

Our men, undaunted, dashed upon them with such vigor as to effect their escape, and cut their way out from the coils of the rebels, thrown around them, not, however, without being again surrounded and so effectually hemmed on every side, behind and before, with the most unsurmountable superiority both in the numbers and freshness of the rebel troops, that they were completely destroyed or captured, together with their noble Colonel and other field officers.

The severity of the fight beggars all attempts at description.

No man upon the field of battle ever governed his men with more coolness, judgment and bravery than did Col. KENLY. His cry to his men was not "go," but "come with me," and they did so, every man of them. When ordered to surrender, he shot the one who demanded it, and when overpowered and summoned to give up his sword, he broke the blade in halves, was shot, wounded and placed in an ambulance.

He was a Baltimorean, and a lawyer of fine ability, and esteemed by a large number of friends. His loss is deeply felt in the Division, and his worth acknowledged by all.

The forces engaged upon our side comprised eight

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

French and English Views of the Capture of New-Orleans.

Appreciative and Depreciative Comments of the Liberal and Illiberal Press.

Mr. Layard on M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

A FRENCH VIEW OF HIS VISIT.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL AND ASIATIC NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on May 14, arrived here yesterday morning. Her general news is anticipated by the Kangaroo and Hibernian; but [illegible] of the London and Paris papers come to hand.

The London Times says: "The 300-pounder Armstrong gun has been officially reported, after proof, as [illegible]. The experiment against Coles' cupola will take place as soon as the naval preparations are completed."

The Times announces that the King of Prussia, in opening the new Parliament, will announce the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Moniteur, of the 11th, states that Prince Napoleon left yesterday upon a visit to his father-in-law, at Naples. His Imperial Highness has not received any political mission from the Emperor.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says:

"A good deal was said, and is still said, about Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The Patrie, for instance, thought it meant something more than was generally known. The Presse spoke of a remodeling of the treaties between France and Italy."

A report is current that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland, has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those at Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

Dispatches from Beyrout of the 9th inst., assert that matters had reached such a crisis at Aleppo, as to render disturbances imminent. The Christian priests and population had been insulted and provoked.

The same dispatch adds that the Prince of Wales, while in Syria, was cheered by the Druses.

It is rumored that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emanuel.

The King of Dahomey had attacked and burnt Ishagga. He beheaded about 1,000 inhabitants, and took the remainder (about 4,000) prisoners. He has also destroyed Ijajo. An English Missionary was made prisoner, and a ransom equal to £2,000 had been demanded for his release, but the Governor of Lagos was taking the necessary steps to ensure his release.

King Bowazee is dead. The new King of Bathurst is inclined to British interests.

The coast was very unhealthy.

A dispatch from Shanghai, of March 22, says: "Hostilities are being actively carried on against the rebels, who were again defeated, on the 16th."

It is reported that Austria has increased her troops along the frontier of Lombardy by 10,000 men. Four battalions of troops have been concentrated on the Tyrolese frontiers.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE.

ITS IMPORTANCE CONCEDED, BUT FINAL SUCCESS STILL FAR OFF.

From the London Times, May 13.

New-Orleans is in the hands of the Federalists. The telegrams leave no doubt that the Government at Washington, at least, are assured of the fact. * * *

It is scarcely worth while to speculate how so very probable a circumstance has happened. The last accounts we had from the Confederates at New-Orleans, told us that the cannon of the forts and the impediments placed in the river were sufficient to prevent the approach of any fleet up to the city, and that the fortifications on the narrow passages between the lakes were strong enough to prevent the transit of troops to the landing place near the city. Upon the sufficiency of these works the defensibility of New-Orleans depended. It would seem that, like almost all other defensive works, these proved unavailing. The forts upon the river could not prevent the passage of the gunboats, and the forts which guarded the passes from lake to lake were, we are told, destroyed or abandoned, *so that Gen. Grant and his land forces were able to push up in transports to within five miles of the city.* If this be so, there was a fleet of gunboats in the harbor of New-Orleans ready to shell the place, and an army on the shore, five miles off, ready to advance and take it. Forts Philip and Jackson are still held by the Confederates. That must be small comfort to them.

This is another hard blow to the Confederates. It is another triumph to the Federals. It is another proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals. *It is a proof that in the contest now going on as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the nation which our grandsires moved to a nation, the Northerners will bear away the palm.* The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife determine a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband will no doubt do more damage than the most hysteric and spitefully-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the male lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, feeble South can ever effect.* But they can both do enough, if they continue, to reduce the matrimonial possessions to a very worthless heap of chips. Up to this time they seem to have done their utmost. It is [illegible], however, only that public and private property has been destroyed, that the great industries of both sections have been unsettled, that railways have been broken up, and towns sacked, and districts ravaged. It is not, even, that the profits of very distant years have been anticipated, and that the industry of generations yet unborn has been mortgaged. *It is that wounds have been given which must endure forever.* Our grandchildren [illegible] may buy new mirrors and get new tables and chairs, but after a few scenes of this kind they had better go to the Cassowma Cassowas at once, for their lives will be only a reiteration of similar outbursts. The capture of New-Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon American news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped to the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of New-Orleans have got possession of a City which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American Continent. But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and even a deadly swamp. Its value was an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself. Undoubtedly it increases the Federal power of doing harm. From New-Orleans destructive inroads can can be made with a fatal facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of secession is not less fast than before. *You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog Secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be loosing his hold.*

How will this new exploit affect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the Cabinets of St. James' and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made from time to time at Paris, for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfill it. If the Federals are in possession of New-Orleans, there is, of course, no [illegible]. All the world [illegible] ing the approach [illegible] wherever they can [illegible]. There is only [illegible] that the cotton [illegible] New-Orleans market. If the Southern planters should resolve to trust their cotton to the guardianship of Gen. Butler's volunteers or of Commodore Foote's gunboats, we shall, no doubt, get sufficient to give some relief to our Lancashire manufacturers. But if these obstinate planters remove or destroy their stocks, or even if they refuse to bring them to market, it is hard to [illegible] by the capture of New-Orleans. The capture of this city is creditable to the skill with which the Northerners use their naval supremacy. It is also an item in the great revenge of the Federal people; but if New-Orleans is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates as it was before on the sea side by the Federals, and if the cotton is not to reach us, we fear we shall not gain much by this long-promised "mitigation" of the blockade.

THE THUNDERER DISGUSTED WITH REBEL BLUSTER AND BACK DOWN.

From the London Times, May 14.

The spirit in which the fall of New-Orleans has been met by the Southern Press is one of fierce defiance. But the simple truth is that New-Orleans has allowed itself to be placed at the mercy of the Federal fleet. It has always been a city of "rowdies," and with such persons bluster is too apt to take the place of valorous deeds. It is now in the position of waiting for the arrival of a hostile garrison, in order that it may surrender.

If words in America always represented facts the fall of this city would be of no more importance than the fall of any common fort upon the coast. The Southern Press is completely of this opinion. It most clearly perceives how the fact is capable of being made an advantage rather than a blow to the Southern cause. It is, they say, a great Confederate army released from an awkward and indefensible position; it is a Federal army shut up in a prison, where it must melt away from yellow fever; it is a city, useless because blockaded, removed from the catalogue of Confederate embarrassments. If we might judge from the slackness with which the city has been defended, we might give some credence to the affected complacency with which they contemplate its loss. But it cannot be a pleasant thing to lose the commercial capital of the South, and still less to lose it in this inglorious manner. *It is vain to deny that the possession of New-Orleans is such a loss to the South that, if the city could be maintained by the Federal power for an indefinite time, the South itself, great as it is, must pine and dwindle, and go back to its natural state of forest and swamp.* It is vain to say that a force holding that city, and supreme wherever a boat can swim, cannot spread devastation far abroad, and ruin all the classes which depend upon profits derived from without. To do the Southerners justice, they appear inclined, at least tacitly, to admit great part of this. But they say they accept the sacrifice for the moment, and deny the Federal power to continue the pressure beyond a brief space. They say that successive garrisons will occupy the city, and in certain succession be deposited in its cemeteries, and that reinforcements of sailors will come only to follow their comrades to a sailor's burial in the waters of the Mississippi. They say that penetrate where they may, the invaders will be regarded as buccaniers and brigands, who may kill and plunder where they go, but behind whom a hostile population will always close up, shooting down their stragglers, harassing their communications, cutting their telegraph wires, and watching every opportunity for their destruction. They point already to "immense quantities" of cotton and tobacco burnt, and to the partial execution of a general plan to this effect long since formed. Their weakness, they say—and they truly say—extends only to a cannon shot distance from the sea, or a lake, or a navigable river, and they point to a million of square miles which are not thus dominated, and ask how it is possible that these can be subdued.

Much of this is very true. But the question remains whether the Southerners have the constancy to endure these terrible sufferings rather than give in. *If they have, then, of course, they never can be conquered.* There are histories without end of nations deserting their sea coasts, leaving their rich plains, retiring from their rivers, holding their own in the mountains, and retaining their independence at last; and, if the Southerners have but the endurance of which it would be easy to cite a hundred instances, they may well laugh the idea of subjugation to scorn. *But they have sometimes talked so loudly and acted so feebly—as in this case of New-Orleans—that we are not certain that words really do mean facts.* It is impossible to deny what the Southern Press says—that they have a great front of battle yet unbroken. There is Beauregard at Corinth with a great army, which has shown it can fight, and which he has shown himself able to lead. There is Johnston face to face with McClellan at Yorktown. There is Jackson in the Valley of the Mississippi. There are other great bodies of troops in Georgia and South Carolina. A country cannot be said to be conquered which has armies such as these, amounting, as it is asserted, to 400,000 men in the field. *Again they have the Merrimac, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves.* If at any moment the genius of a General were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed. But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth; Buchanan came quite up to it for that one moment when he took out the Merrimac, but he was wounded. In the midst of their reverses they still indulge in dreams of victory. It may be only loud talking, but it may also be the resolve which Rome showed when Hannibal was near her gates. Our correspondence from New-York seems to intimate that the enemies of the South give it full credit for spirit to hold on; and, although the mob clamors that "the beginning of the end is come," the public mind is veering round to views of peace. *If the American people were not upon all political matters the most ignorant in the world, if they were not, like a tyrant, told only what is pleasantly true, we should have more immediate hope of this. But, if the tanglefoot ever should go round, perhaps he will be a schoolmaster to them.*

A SKEPTICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEW.

From the London Herald, May 13.

The capture of New-Orleans would be a signal triumph for the Northern arms. It would be a clear, patent success, as to the reality of which the most hostile critics could not make the slightest cavil. And a success of that kind the North sadly wants. All its victories have hitherto been of so doubtful a character that the most enthusiastic hymners of Yankee prowess have found it expedient to say nothing about them as soon as the particulars oozed out. But the capture of New-Orleans, cost what it might, would be a veritable triumph. It is certain that the Confederates would not abandon so important a city merely for strategical purposes. They would hold it as long as defence was possible. And the solid political results of the capture would be as important as the sentimental ones upon which we have laid some stress. The possession of the Crescent City would give the Federals a *point d'appui* for attacks on the very hotbed of Secession. Holding it and the upper portion of the Mississippi, they completely shut in the Cotton States. They would be masters of the commercial emporium of their enemies, and deprive them of all the aid which its wealth has hitherto supplied. It would be nearly as great a blow to the South as the loss of New-York to the North. And just now the fall of New-Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, that it would give them a good pretext for staving off the intervention or disregarding the remonstrances of Europe. New-Orleans in his hands, Mr. Lincoln can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French, that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does come forward it is not the fault of the Federal Government, but the obstinacy of the planters, *ergo*, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.

We have written "would be" because we cannot find any justification for writing "is." It is quite possible that the City has already fallen; but the intelligence brought by the Canada does not warrant the assertion. It is quite true that the reports to that effect come through Southern sources, and are, therefore, to be accepted much more readily than Northern accounts would be; but give the fullest credence to these reports, and what, we ask, do they amount to? At the utmost to this—that the Federals were approaching the City on the morning of the 25th, and that in preparation for their arrival a large quantity of cotton, &c., had been destroyed. Without any desire, therefore, to underrate the importance of the triumph, we must beg leave to reserve crediting the Federals with it until we get some reliable evidence that they have really won it.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE.

TONE OF THE SECESSIONIST SYMPATHIZERS.

Translated from the Patrie, May 13.

The Times (London) is evidently in the right. Suppose the conquering North occupies New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and other important Southern cities—suppose the Federal conquest shall be absolute, and that they shall hold the principal ports and means of communication—what will they have accomplished? They will be master of the country, and then, as the Times remarks, the blockade will be raised legally and *de facto*; but will cotton be either grown, gathered or shipped? If, as is claimed by several Southerners resident here, and well acquainted with the sentiments that animate their compatriots, the hatred between the South and North is such that we may expect anything rather than peace; if the whole territory is to become the theatre of civil and guerrilla warfare, what will become of cotton and other staples? We sincerely trust that things will not be pushed to such a pass; but for this purpose it is necessary that the North should view things differently from what it has hitherto done, and having proved its superiority in arms, it must show itself superior in its application of its own interests, and not allow a vain sentiment of self-love to sacrifice an opportunity of coming to an understanding with its adversary that will accrue to the advantage of the whole world.

A LIBERAL FRENCH VIEW OF THE CAPTURE.

Translated from the Presse of May 13.

The news from America is summed up in the phrase "New-Orleans is taken!" All other details

[illegible] generally without importance. It matters not that Gen. Beauregard is at Corinth, that Mr. Davis or any other chief has the command of the Pro-Slavery forces before Yorktown, that the two corps d'armée are or are not considerably reinforced, that they have abandoned their intrenchments to give battle, or that they have decided to surrender at discretion—*it matters not what temporary successes the rebels may obtain, the fate of the rebellion, already anticipated, is now none the less an accomplished fact.*

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED.

Translated from the Journal des Débats, May 13.

If we understand aright the terms of a dispatch from New-York which has just arrived, the Federals have achieved a new and most decisive success. The authorities of New-Orleans were negotiating with the Commander of the National squadron the capitulation of the city! The advantages—every day more marked—which the Union force is constantly gaining, while rendering the North assured of final success, are also a most happy augury for neutral nations, who may justly hope that the United States Government will presently relax the rigors of its belligerent rights and consent to forego those extreme measures that have hitherto been necessary for the definite triumph of the Union cause. *Already one significant fact is foreshadowed—namely, that President Lincoln is preparing to supersede the blockade at certain ports and allow trade and correspondence.*

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION OF MR. LAYARD'S STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter of May 12, makes the following remarks on Mr. Layard's declaration in the House of Commons regarding M. Mercier's visit to Richmond:

"Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 9th inst. It is to this effect:

'Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his Government, and that his visit had no political object.'

This is not a complete version; what Mr. Layard said was, that

'He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever.'

In my letter of Wednesday last I stated that M. Mercier had no instructions from his immediate superior, M. Thouvenel, and that M. Thouvenel not only had given him no instructions, but even professed ignorance of the motive for his journey. If M. Thouvenel was questioned about it, he probably gave that answer, and the answer was, I suppose, reported in the usual way. When Mr. Layard speaks of the 'French Government,' he means, doubtless, the French Foreign Office. Now, M. Mercier would hardly have left Washington for the Confederate capital without an intimation, if not a formal order, from some one 'to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer.' It is not the first time that a French Minister has acted on instructions from superior authority, without regard to any which he may have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably this is the case just now."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE VISIT.

TOBACCO ITS SOLE OBJECT.

Translated from the Opinion Nationale of May 12.

The journey of M. Mercier to Richmond, as we have from the first declared, had for its sole and simple object the protection of the tobacco bought on account of the French Government and stored at Richmond and New-Orleans. If our advices are correct, the Washington Government had consented, in spite of the blockade, to allow the French tobacco in dépôt at Richmond to pass out. But for this end the permission of the Confederate Government was at least equally indispensable, and M. Mercier went himself for the purpose of obtaining it. *We are informed that he wholly failed in his mission. The Pro-Slavery Government replied that France and England having refused the commercial advantages offered them in return for their recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Southern Congress had formally interdicted the exportation of cotton and tobacco.*

A COUNTER-STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* thus replies:

"The *Opinion Nationale* states that in spite of all assertions to the contrary, M. Mercier's trip to Richmond was solely undertaken to look after a large quantity of tobacco purchased by the French Government at Richmond and New-Orleans. The Government at Washington had assured M. Mercier that 'in spite of the blockade' they would allow the tobacco to be shipped to France; but the Confederate authorities refused to permit it to be removed. This is all very plausible; but I have certain information that more than a month ago dispatches were received here from the French Envoy, asking permission to proceed to Richmond, and make an attempt at conciliation, and that he was authorized to do so. The tobacco was a pretext, the convenience of which was obvious if the negociation was all to end, as it did end, in smoke."

SKEDADDLE.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Southern village passed,
A youth, who bore, not over nice,
A banner with the gay device,
Skedaddle!

His hair was red; his toes beneath,
Peeped, like an acorn from its sheath,
While with a frightened voice he sung
A burden strange to Yankee tongue,
Skedaddle!

He saw no household fire, where he
Might warm his tod or hominy;
Beyond the Cordilleras shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Skedaddle!

"O, stay," a cullered pusson said,
"An' on dis bosom res' your hed!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
Skedaddle!

"Beware McClellan, Buell and Banks,
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks!"
This was the planter's last Good Night,
The chap replied, far out of sight,
Skedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New-York, and Illinois,
Were moving southward, in the air
They heard these accents of despair,
Skedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side
A bottle, showing how he died,
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
That banner with the strange device,
Skedaddle!

There in the twilight, thick and gray,
Considerably played out he lay;
And through the vapor, grey and thick,
A voice fell, like a rocket stick,
Skedaddle!

—*Vanity Fair.*

Treason—Is it a Great Crime or a Political Mistake?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is a question which has, even in this community, advocates on both sides. Those who take the side of its being a political mistake compare the Southern leaders with Kosciusko, Emmet, Hancock, &c., and they are not few in number. A great disaster to our arms would undoubtedly stimulate them to show their sympathy more openly with their Southern friends than they now do, and endeavor to put down the loyal men who are standing by the best organization of a Government in the world.

That an attempt to revolutionize any of the old forms of government can be viewed in that light is easy to be seen, as there is no Government in existence but our own where the people have intelligently and freely met, agreed on a plan of organization, and then adopted it. Accident, fraud or force have created them all, and they are full of wrongs and abuses. These facts induce all to judge leniently of the movers of revolution elsewhere.

How is it with us? After emerging from a war for freedom, the best and most intelligent minds of the country met and devised a plan to preserve that freedom, submitted it to the people, and it was solemnly adopted by the people, after a full and free discussion.

How then can an attempt to destroy this Government be viewed but as one of the greatest of known crimes? This I cannot understand; it has in our case brought disorder where there was order, murder where there was safety, arson where there was quiet, and stealing where there was honesty, ruin where there was prosperity, and men by thousands, in hostile array, are contending at the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of the cannon to crush out this foul crime.

These ideas have been suggested by a recent occurrence, and it is painful to see the absence in so many of what is true and hearty loyalty without qualification. Either treason is a great crime, or those who have shed their blood and that of traitors in the present contest are in the wrong.

G. W. B.

Personal.

Mrs. Anna Estelle Lewis, author of *Records of the Heart, Child of the Sea*, and other Poems, etc., and who wrote under the signature of "Stella" those brilliant letters from Europe, ("Mornings with Lamartine," "George Sand," "Ristori," "Rosa Bonheur," "Fagnani," etc.,) arrived here from Italy on the 17th inst., and is staying at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Will of Commodore Uriah P. Levy.

VALUABLE BEQUEST TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—PRIVATE LEGACIES.

The will of Commodore Levy was presented to the Surrogate yesterday for probate. Its provisions are of great public interest, and call for detailed notice.

The Executors named in the will are Benjamin F. Butler, Dr. F. S. Coddington, Asher S. Levy, and Jos. H. Patten, of this City; Dr. Joshua Cohen, and Jacob S. Cohen, of Baltimore; George Carr, Esq., of Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Blake, of Washington.

Mrs. Levy receives only her right of dower, and all the household furniture, plate, &c., so long as she shall remain unmarried, excepting what is otherwise bequeathed to revert upon her death or marriage. Capt. Levy's nephew, Asher S. Levy, receives the Washington farm, in Albemarle, Va., with all the negro slaves, &c., and $3,000 in cash; also, his gold box with the freedom of the City of New-York.

He leaves to his brother, Joseph M. Levy, $1,000 in cash, and mortgage on his house in Baltimore; to his brother, Isaac Levy, $1,000, and all debts due him on notes; to Mitchell M. Levy, son of his brother, Joseph P. Levy, $1,000 in cash; to Ellen Hendricks, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the income of $1,000; to his nephew, Morton Phillips, of New-Orleans, his gold hunting-watch and $500; to Col. F. Moses, of South Carolina, a large silver urn, formerly belonging to Dr. Phillips, on which is to be engraved, "From Capt. Uriah P. Levy, United States Navy, to his kinsman, Col. Franklin Moses, State Senator of the State of South Carolina, as a testimony of my affection."

There are also legacies of $100 each to Capt. John B. Montgomery, Capt. Lawrence Kearney and Capt. Francis Gregory, United States Navy, and Benjamin F. Butler, to purchase mourning rings. To Lieuts. Peter Turner and John Moffatt, United States Navy, and Dr. J. Cohen and Jacob J. Cohen, Jr., Col. M. Cohen, United States Navy; Lieut. Lanier, Capt. William Merrice and Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, each $50, to purchase mourning rings.

The will directs the executors to erect a monument at Cypress Hills, to consist of a full-length statue of Capt. Levy, in iron or bronze, in the full uniform of a Captain of the United States Navy, and holding in his hand a scroll on which shall be inscribed: "Under this Monument," or, "In Memory of Uriah P. Levy, Captain in the United States Navy, Father of the Law for the Abolition of the Barbarous Practice of Corporeal Punishment in the Navy of the United States." The monument is to cost $6,000, and the body is to be buried under it.

To the Historical Society are bequeathed three paintings—"The Wreck of the Medusa Frigate," by Gericault; "The Descent of the Infant Jesus," and "Virgin Confessing the Bishop of Rouen," and a Rural Scene, by Carl Bonner. He then bequeaths his farm and estate at Monticello, Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, with all the residue of his estate, "to the people of the United States," or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it; and especially all his real estate in the City of New-York, in trust, for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at the farm in Monticello, Virginia, an agricultural school for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the Warrant-office of the United States navy whose fathers are dead. "The children to be supported by this fund from the ages of 12 to 16." For fuel and fencing said farm-school the will bequeaths two hundred acres of woodland of his Washington farm, Virginia.

The will especially requires that no professorships be established in said school, and no professors employed, the school being intended for charity, and not for pomp. In case Congress refuses to carry out the intention of this bequest, the property is bequeathed to the people of Virginia for the same purpose; and in case the Legislature of Virginia declines to receive the trust, the property is to go to the Portuguese Hebrew congregation in this City, and the old Portuguese Hebrew congregation in Cherry-street, Philadelphia, and the Portuguese Hebrew congregation of Richmond, Va., for the establishment of the said school at Monticello, for the children of all denominations, Hebrew and Christian.

Should this fund be more than sufficient for the support of children of warrant officers of the navy, the children of sergeant-majors of the United States army are to be included in the benefit—the balance to be for the benefit of children of seamen. He further bequeaths $1,000 to the Portuguese Hebrew Hospital of this City.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

It is designed that this interesting event will come off in the Bay on the 5th of June next. The preliminary arrangements have been attended to by the Regatta Committee, and the regatta promises to be one of the best ever given under the auspices of this Club. The list for entries is open at the store of T. T. Bisseccon & Sons, No. 5 Pine-street, and the following yachts have already entered:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.
Measuring over 1,500 feet.

Name.	Owner.
Zinga	W. H. Thomas
Maria	Com. E. A. Stevens
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland

SCHOONERS—SECOND CLASS.
Measuring over 1,000 feet and under 1,500.

Haze	W. E. Duncan
Restless	W. H. McVickar

SCHOONERS—THIRD CLASS.
1,000 feet and under.

Norma	A. Major
Bonito	T. W. Dawson

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.
Over 1,300 feet.

Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Minnie	C. Mourgh

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.
800 feet, and not over 1,000.

Annie (new)	L. Livingston
Mallory	J. T. Bache
Nettie	L. D. Senach

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.
800 feet.

Nautilus	T. M. Munro
Lapwing (new)	T. B. Hawkins

The list will be kept open till Monday, June 2, when the sailing directions will be issued by the Regatta Committee.

The course to be sailed over will be from the anchorage off the Fields at Hoboken to the Southwest Spit and back, a distance of about forty miles. It is expected that twenty-five of the finest yachts in the country will take part in the contest. The Committee having all the arrangements in charge are Messrs. Chas. H. Haswell, D. L. Suydam and Fletcher Westray.

The model of the yacht *Edith*, of New-Haven, has been left at the Club House for inspection previous to the entry of her name.

Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

A large assemblage collected yesterday afternoon, in spite of the very discouraging showers, to witness the exhibition of the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Five hundred and thirty boys were upon the stage, (this being an exclusively male department,) and passed their examination in arithmetic, algebra, elements of science and geography, orthography, &c., &c., without an error. After these drier proceedings came declamation and music. The well-organized band of the Asylum, comprising sixty pieces of brass and stringed instruments, performed, upon by the pupils, leading off by playing some patriotic airs, and afterward accompanying the vocalization.

A speech called "Union" and also one entitled "Taxes," met with the most demonstrative appreciation from the loyal audience.

The piping voices of the "juvenile class," who assumed the stage at the exit of the larger boys, created great amusement—it seemed as if each little throat were strained to its utmost tension, in both song and story, and no doubt took the white-headed priest who listened and laughed, back to the days when they had said "My name is Norval," &c., &c. A touching tribute to the memory of "Mother Elizabeth," late Superior, was offered in a few eloquent remarks, by one who had been a recipient of her gentle ministrations.

The large exhibition hall was tastefully draped in hangings of red, white and blue, of light and tissue-like fabric. The stage had heavier emblems in silk and gold, with stars and stripes emblazoned by division. At the back was a heavy foliage of evergreens, against which were placed in vivid contrast, the field and garden flowers of the season. About the hall were placed hot-house blooms and rarer growths, which made the atmosphere redolent with perfume.

Premiums of pretty books and useful presents were distributed at the close, the whole being conducted under the excellent management of the "Sisters," who were everywhere present to secure the comfort of visitors, and to overlook the propriety of the young heads on young shoulders comprising their corps of exhibitors. Mr. M. J. O'Donnell officiated as director of the exercises and distributor of premiums.

The Asylum is in a healthful condition, not overcrowded or at present subjected to any embarrassment in funds.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

The preliminary exercises of their twenty-fifth anniversary were held by this Society on Sunday evening, in the church of Rev. Dr. Dowling, on Lexington-avenue, and closed with a business meeting on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Weeks, President of the Society, conducted the exercises. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. John Newton Brown, of Philadelphia, and his remarks, which were a most profound and elaborate vindication of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, were listened to with deep interest by a very large and intelligent audience.

Several prominent [illegible] of the members of our army, and [illegible]. There were many ministers, representatives of the Baptist denomination, present, but the usual addresses were omitted, owing to the circumstance of the Bible Society anniversaries in other localities—a large number being obliged to leave in the afternoon boat, in order to be present at that of Providence, R. I., which is in session to-day.

Much geniality of feeling was manifest among the members of the business meeting, and they adjourned filled with encouragement in regard to their future prospects. One million and a half of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed since organization, a large proportion during the last year having fallen into the hands of our military forces both upon land and sea. The *freedmen* of the South have shared extensively in its benefits, and the Society is constantly engaged in procuring the best translations of Bibles and prayer-books into every foreign language, such as the Birmese, the Siamese, the Chinese, &c., &c.

The funds have experienced a decided falling off this year, owing, evidently, to the disturbed condition of the country, from all parts of which they usually receive prompt and generous support.

Young America Giving Aid and Comfort to the Defenders of their Homes.

The short article in Saturday's edition of the Times, in relation to the active part taken by the pupils of the public schools, in affording comforts to our invalid volunteers, has, it would seem, aroused a fellow-feeling in similar directions, as the following, which has been handed in for publication, will show. Just at a time when the crowded state of the New-York Hospital wards called for every variety of capacity in attendance, and every variety of nourishment and cooling delicacy for the fevered and sinking patients, the physicians and volunteer nurses were rejoiced by the sight of a generous load of every imaginable article of choice diet, being transferred from an express wagon to the Hospital pantries. For this timely gift the physicians at once dispatched a letter of cordial thanks to the donors. It runs thus:

Miss Caroline C. Hale: We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a "cart-load" of clothing, food, wines, and delicacies of numerous kinds adapted to the use of the sick and convalescent, contributed by the pupils of the Junior Department of Ward School No. 47, under your care. Permit us, on behalf of the sick and suffering men who have been stricken with the diseases incident to the camp, and the hardships of a soldier's life, who have been committed to our charge in this institution, to return to you and your generous-hearted scholars, their and our cordial thanks for this unexpected and welcome donation.

The eyes and hearts of many have been brightened by the beautiful and odorous *bouquets* laid upon their beds, and lips which have tasted the flavors of the delicacies presented to them have blessed the hearts of those who have considered them in their adversity and suffering, and helped to cheer them in their path of duty.

Though the names of the generous contributors are unknown to the recipients of these favors, the unostentatious deed will be registered on the heart of every invalid, and in that volume whose pages are read by angels' eyes in brighter spheres.

On behalf the United States Volunteers in the New-York Hospital, we are, very gratefully and respectfully, your friends,

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.,
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.,
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.,
THOS. F. COOK, M. D.,
Attending Physicians.

The Rush for Vaccination at the Eastern Dispensary.

The latter part of the present month is recognized by the authorities connected with the Eastern Dispensary as their "busy season;" for it seems as if chosen by common consent as the annual period for mothers to convey their young infants, and make a general turn-out of the family to share in the privileges of vaccination, or such other blessings of prevention and cure as are to be had for the asking, in the District Dispensary. The process of vaccination has been brought to such perfection that a sleeping infant is not aroused while undergoing it. Some young ladies, however, who having been escorted hither by half-dozen or more sympathetic friends, and having made up their minds to scream, are loth to relinquish that effective design, are astonished to find the operation all over before they have arrived at a becoming state of nervousness. Babies look over their plump little shoulders and laugh at the doctor as he passes rapidly around with his beautifully-adapted instrument, dispatching a case at every two seconds. The philosophy of scabs, or vaccine lymph, is very interesting as observed in this institution, which is renowned for the purity of its virus. The specimens of perfect extraction are carefully preserved air tight, between glass plates, and can be sent by mail to any part of the world. Many thousand of our State troops received the benefit of this genuine matter before exposing their persons to the infection of camps. When the volunteering excitement of one year ago was at its height, an order emanated from the Surgeon-General's office at Albany that *every regiment* should be vaccinated before leaving the State. This order was so promptly and efficiently carried out, not only by the giving out of virus, but by the personal attendance of the medical staff of the Eastern Dispensary, that a letter of grateful acknowledgment has been received from the State Department. The charitable dispensations of the present year have exceeded those of any previous one since the existence of the institution.

This district possesses an advantage over some others in that its resources for vaccine virus extend mainly among a robust and cleanly class of Germans and Swedes, whose infants are brought early to be operated upon while they possess a pure and wholesome vitality. A perfectly healthy Irish baby, though more rarely produced, is thought very highly of by the physicians.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Grading, Paving, &c., for New Chambers-street.—Bids were opened yesterday for the construction of the necessary culverts and receiving basins to connect the sewers of the old and new Chambers streets, the award being made in favor of Robert Cunningham at $1,752, the work to be commenced on Monday. In connection with this street, a state of facts exists which demand the immediate attention and action of the authorities. Under an ordinance passed by the Common Council some weeks ago, the work of grading the street is rapidly progressing, the various owners, after a long delay, during which the street became not only impassable, but a nuisance, agreed upon a grade. That portion of the work is being pushed forward, and, meantime, an ordinance lies on the table of the Common Council for paving the street with Belgian pavement, which should be commenced immediately; the grading is finished. If this is not attended to, and acted on at once, and authority given the Croton Department to pave the street at once, it will become again a common dumping ground, and another year may elapse before the street can be used by the community. It is a valuable thoroughfare, and public convenience demands that no unnecessary delay should occur in putting it in proper condition.

Relief for the Troy Sufferers.—A meeting of the Committees appointed at the citizens' meeting to obtain aid for the sufferers by the late Troy conflagration, was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Monday afternoon, Mr. Tileston in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Williams, announced that there had been received in all, $11,383 66; of which $6,000 had been already sent to Troy. With the contributions promised, he thought that $5,000 more could be remitted to the sufferers on Saturday next. Mr. Gallatin stated that the Wall-street banks contributed $1,600. Mr. Kelly announced that Mr. Schenck had contributed 200 boys' caps and 150 hats, which were already shipped. Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has personally contributed $500, will receive and forward contributions of dry goods. Mr. Manning stated that the Insurance Companies who have their offices in this City will lose about $750,000; but some of them had made subscriptions to the aid fund. Messrs. Gallatin and Tileston were authorized to make further calls on the banks for aid, and the Sub-Committees were requested to use greater exertions. The Committees will meet again on Monday next, at 3 P. M., in the same room.

An Extensive Embezzlement.—The well-known firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, have made a very serious charge against a man who was recently in their employ as a clerk. The name of the accused is Benjamin Du Fresne. He is charged with having embezzled the large sum of $10,000 belonging to his employers, between the 1st day of January, 1860, and November, 1861. The firm have made explicit charges against Du Fresne, as to a portion of the money stolen. They say that on the 1st of May, 1861, he took $200; August 22, $400; on the 1st of August, $400; Oct. 16, $400 50, &c. As to the rest of the money they are unable to say when it was taken, but from an examination of the books, they are satisfied that he has embezzled the whole amount named above. The accused was arrested on Monday by Detectives Keeler and Radford, and conveyed before Justice Brennan, who committed him for examination.

Stabbing Affray in the Sixth Ward.—At a late hour on Monday night a serious affray took place at No. 8 Mulberry-street, between Patrick Kelly and James Dunphy, during which the latter was dangerously stabbed by Kelly, in the right side, with a sharp-pointed knife. The wounded man was soon after conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the attending surgeon pronounced the injuries fatal. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the offender about two hours after the affray, and yesterday Justice Brennan committed him to the Tombs to await the result of Dunphy's injuries.

Charged with Infanticide.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the inmates of the tenement house No. 180 Avenue A were aroused by the cries of an infant in the rear yard. Search was immediately made, and a very young child was discovered in the sink. It was alive when found, but died before it could be rescued from its perilous position. A domestic named Mary Smith was arrested on the charge of having thrown it into the sink. She is said to have been the mother of the unfortunate little one, and the neighbors allege that she has taken this course to hide her shame. She was held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Retreat for Soldiers at the Central Park.—The extensive establishment of Mount St. Vincent, at the upper end of the Central Park, has been offered to the Army Committee by the Commissioners of the Park for the purpose of a retreat for wounded soldiers. These buildings are finely located on an eminence commanding a wide view of the City and its environs, and their internal arrangements are such as to render them well suited for such a purpose. The apartments will require very little fitting up to make them ready for occupancy. This arrangement, while economical to the City, will be welcomed by the heroic men who may become the temporary occupants of this attractive retreat.

The Police and the Liquor-dealers.—A recent order from Police Headquarters, directing the Captains of each Precinct in the City to arrest every person who is found in the act of selling liquor without license, has created great excitement among the retail dealers in spirituous liquors. A large number of arrests were made yesterday, especially in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts. About a dozen of these offenders were brought before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the early part of the day, and all, without exception, were held to appear before the Grand Jury. The authorities say they are determined to execute the law to the extent of their power.

Concert for the Relief of Wounded Volunteers.—A vocal and instrumental concert will, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, be given this evening by the Cooper Union Music Class, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of wounded volunteers. Madam and Miss Strepel, Miss Coleman, Thos. White, Jas. A. Johnson and F. Ross, have volunteered their services on this occasion.

Fire in Madison-street.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises occupied by John Millar, in Madison-street. The total damage was about $200.

Burned to Death.—Wm. Denny, a boy 4 years of age, was burned to death on Monday night while playing with fire in Lewis-street.

Brooklyn Common Council Proceedings.

ANOTHER VETO—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE GAS CONTRACT—MOUNT PROSPECT RESERVOIR—REPAIRING STREETS—FLATBUSH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT—MOVEMENT TO EXTEND THE LIMITS OF THE CITY—APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE WATER DEPARTMENT—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—THE RELIEF FUND.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Monday evening, Alderman Van Brunt in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch vetoing a resolution adopted on the 12th inst., providing for the presentation of a stand of colors to the Jackson Artillery, (Second Regiment New-York State Heavy Artillery,) Col. Samuel Graham, as under the amended Charter no money can be paid out of the City Treasury for any object whatever unless the money has first been raised and in the Treasury. The communication was laid on the table and ordered printed. The Mayor sent in a communication nominating J. H. Hutchins as a member of the Board of Education, vice Thomas H. Rodman, resigned. The nomination was laid upon the table. Under the special order, majority and minority reports of the Gas Committee were presented on the application of the Citizens' Gas Company to furnish a portion of the gas used in lighting the public lamps and buildings. The minority report, signed by Alderman Maloney, is against the prayer of the petitioner. The fact is recounted that the appropriation, as the gas is now used, will not last the year, and a reduction in the number of hours in which gas is used is recommended, and that no part of the present appropriation, under the new charter, can be legally diverted from the old to the new Company. The majority report, signed by Aldermen Strong and Green, is in favor of directing the Board of Contracts to enter into a contract with the Citizens' Company for supplying the city at $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, provided the Company agree to extend the contract for five years, furnish good gas, and supply private consumers at $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The reports were laid upon the table, to enable the Aldermen to canvass the subject. The Commissioners of the Board of Water Commissioners officially notified the city authorities that the engine at Mount Prospect Engine House has been tested, and is in condition to be turned over to the Permanent Board. Placed on file. A resolution was adopted declaring that the streets shall be repaired by contract until the 1st of January, 1863. Each ward to be advertised for separately, and the work to be done under the direction of the Inspectors of Pavements, and subject to the approval of the Alderman of each Ward. The Counselor sent in a communication giving it as his opinion that the law of 1860 (chap. 160) does not apply in the case of the owners of lands and buildings on Flatbush-avenue. The awards to be made to such owners for damages sustained in consequence of the improvement, (regarding Flatbush-avenue,) do not constitute any indebtedness against the City of Brooklyn, so as to authorize their payment by the issue of city bonds. These awards are to be paid out of the assessment to be laid by the Commissioners within the district fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution, presented by the Law Committee, was thereupon adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the matter of regrading and repaving Flatbush-avenue from Atlantic-avenue to Wyckoff-street, and making the adjacent and intersecting streets conform thereto, this Common Council does hereby fix the limit or district of assessment for such improvement as follows, to wit: The first twelve Wards of the City of Brooklyn, commonly known as the Western District, beyond which limit the said assessment shall not extend.

In connection with this subject a resolution was adopted, directing the Counselor to prepare an act to be presented to the next Legislature to incorporate the whole of Kings County under the title of "City and County of Kings." A communication was received from the Nassau Water Commissioners, with an estimate of the various sums required to carry on the water works for the year ending April 30, 1863, of which the annexed statement is a

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	[illegible]
Printing and Stationery	[illegible]
Supplies, Repairs, &c.	[illegible]
Distribution and Extension	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less unexpended balance on last year	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Recapitulation, showing the expenditures under the appropriation for 1861-2:

Appropriations	[illegible]
Loan for stop-cocks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Expended	[illegible]
Unexpended balance	[illegible]

The Chair appointed as the committee to make arrangements for celebrating the next National Anniversary, Aldermen Franks, McLaughlin, Bell, Murphy and Strong. A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to draw the $75,000 voted to the City by the State for expenses incurred in sending forth troops for the defence of Washington last Spring, and appropriating the same to the credit of the Volunteer Relief Fund. The Board transacted considerable business of a routine nature, and adjourned for one week.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—No Calendar.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. [illegible].

Superior Court—Circuit.—Part I.—No other causes will be taken up this term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. [illegible]. Part III.—Nos. [illegible].

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible].

Bargains Between Brothers and the Results.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Henry F. Hammill vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—This action was brought in February, 1857, to recover possession of certain carts, horses, &c., which the defendant, as Sheriff, had levied upon under an execution in favor of Henry Huesmeyer against James G. Hammill, the plaintiff's brother. The cause was tried in May, 1860, when the jury gave a verdict in favor of the defendant. The General Term set the verdict aside, and the cause now came on for a second trial. It was alleged that the plaintiff and his brother became partners in the business of buying and selling from cabin boats the hulls of old vessels, doing their business under the name of Hammill & Brother, in Hoboken-street.

In March, 1856, James G. Hammill became insolvent

[illegible] before [illegible] of a house in [illegible] ... the property of James G. Hammill in the property [illegible] of Hammill & Brother. The defendant contended that the sale was a mere sham, and the object was to keep the property from being taken on Husemeyer's claim; that the brothers continued to do their business as before, and that he had a right to levy upon the right, title and interest of James G. Hammill in the business. The court submitted to the Jury the question of the good faith of the sale, and charged that if they found that Husemeyer was a creditor of James G. Hammill at the time of the alleged sale and dissolution of the firm, and that the object of the transaction was to keep the property away from the creditors of James G. Hammill, the defendant was entitled to their verdict. The Jury assessed the value of the property at $[illegible], and damages for its detention $115, and gave a verdict in favor of the defendant.

[illegible] Patterson and Coulter, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, a special plea was put in by the counsel for R. W. Butler, indicted for a violation of the Concert Saloon law, to which the prosecuting attorney demurred, and then the argument of the case was set down for Friday of this week.

Robert J. Hall, the pretended clerical refugee from the South, who swindled sundry members of Dr. Cheever's Church out of various sums of money, was tried and acquitted—the evidence being unable to swear sufficiently strong against him.

Wm. H. Currie pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences from a Catholic Priest named [illegible], and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Patrick vs. Brown.—Reference ordered to take proof.

Glover, &c., vs. Mallory et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Robbins, Administratrix, vs. Wells et al.—Case settled. See papers with the clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......May 27, 1862.

$[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. 103¾	[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R.	87
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L. yearly 103	[illegible]	do.	87⅛
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, Coup. [illegible]	100	do. b30	87⅛
4,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N's. 104⅛	50	do.	87
[illegible] do. 104⅛	100	do. s10	87
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs. 100	50	do. s30	86⅞
[illegible] Ill. Con. Bds., '62 95½	350	Erie Railway	36⅝
[illegible] Ill. War Loan. 96	500	do.	36⅛
4,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78. 95½	115	do.	36⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 57½	300	do. b30	36⅛
[illegible] do. b30 57½	300	do. s30	36⅛
[illegible] do. 57¾	200	do. s10	36⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s. 57	200	do. b30	36⅛
1,000 Cal. St. 7s. 94	370	Hud. Riv. R.	43⅞
2,000 Min. St. 8 ⅌ c. bs. 87	50	do. b3	44⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. 100	625	Erie Railway Pre.	63
[illegible] Erie R. 3d mtg. bs. '83 s10 87	200	do.	63⅛
[illegible] do. 87	450	do.	63⅛
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st m. s. f. c. bs. 105⅛	100	do. b10	63
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌ cb. 105⅛	550	Mich. Cen. R.	60½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. 80	500	do.	60½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 62	100	do. b30	60¾
[illegible] do. 62½	100	do. s60	60½
4,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs. 90	100	do. b30	60¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs. 93½	100	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	23⅛
2,000 Del. L. & W. 2d m. 100½	10	do.	23
1,000 M. & P. du C. 1st m. 96	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	44¾
1,000 G. & C. 2d m b. 100	600	do.	45
[illegible] American Gold. 104	100	do. b30	45
[illegible] do. 104⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	68⅛
[illegible] do. s10 104	100	do. b30	68⅛
30 Bank of Commerce. 97	50	do. b60	68⅛
18 Brunsw. C. L. Co. 7	100	do.	68⅛
250 Pac. M. S. Co. 112½	50	do.	68⅛
[illegible] do. b30 112⅜	50	do. b30	68⅛
[illegible] do. 112½	100	do.	68
[illegible] do. b30 112¾	100	do.	68½
[illegible] do. 112	1550	Clev. & Tol. R.	43⅝
[illegible] do. 112¼	550	Chi. & R. I. R.	61⅛
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 60⅛	300	do. b30	61½
50 do. 61	100	do. b60	61½
[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R. 22⅞	200	do.	61
	10	Chi. B. & Q. R.	72⅞
	75	Mil. & P. du C. b10	38

SECOND BOARD.

$[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Reg. 103¾	250	Mich. Cen. R. b30	60
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Con. 103⅛	200	do. s30	59⅞
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '65, Reg. 101⅛	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R. s30	23⅛
1,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes, small. 104½	10	do.	[illegible]
	50	do. b30	23⅛
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 58	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	60⅛
2,000 Mo. State 6s. 51½	25	do.	60⅛
[illegible] American Gold. 104	250	M. S. & N. I. Gtd. S.	44⅞
25 Pac. Mail St. Co. 112	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21⅜
[illegible] do. b30 112	50	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	67⅞
[illegible] do. 111⅞	100	do.	67⅞
[illegible] New-York Cen. R. 87	100	do.	67⅞
[illegible] do. 86⅞	100	do.	67⅞
[illegible] do. b30 87	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	42⅞
[illegible] Erie Railway b30 36	700	do.	42⅞
[illegible] do. b30 36⅛	300	do.	42⅞
[illegible] do. 36	200	do.	43
[illegible] do. 35⅞	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	60⅞
[illegible] do. 35⅞	50	do. b30	60⅞
100 Erie R. Pref. 62⅞	200	do.	60⅞
[illegible] do. 63	100	do. b30	60⅞
50 Hud. River R. b30 44	50	do.	60⅞
200 do. b30 44⅛	50	do. b30	60⅞
50 do. 44	100	Mil. & Pra. du C. R.	37⅞

TUESDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon with an improved demand, both on Government Securities and the Railway Share list. A large business was done on the latter in New-York Central at 87 ⅌ cent., and Erie at 36⅛@36¼ ⅌ cent., and also on Erie Preferred and several of the Western Stocks. In American Gold the transactions were also heavy at 104@104⅛ ⅌ cent., and Pacific Mail was in request at an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on yesterday's prices. After the adjournment of the First Board the bidding for Central and Erie was less firm, and at the Second Board there was a further reaction against the market on these and other Railway Stocks, embracing, especially, Toledo and Galena, on the Western list. The eagerness to sell Toledo was most prominent, the figures accepted being 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. below the morning's prices. At the same time the decline from the early Board was made [illegible] ⅌ cent. on Erie; ¼ ⅌ cent. on Erie Preferred; [illegible] on New-York Central, and ⅞ ⅌ cent. on Galena; while Government Securities were firmer than in the forenoon, under a good demand for the Coupons of 1881 at 103¾@⅞, and Treasury Bonds at 104⅛@104¼ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were ½@¾ ⅌ cent. firmer than yesterday.

Later in the afternoon the general market was still lower, and quite a panic prevailed on the speculative Railways. The following were about the last figures:

[illegible] Cen.	86	Ill. Central	60⅛
Erie	36	Pacific	112½
Erie Preferred	62⅞	Panama	130
Toledo	41⅞	Missouri	51⅛
Rock Island	60⅞	Tennessee	57⅞
Galena	67	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅞
Michigan Cen.	59⅞	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104⅛
Michigan Southern	22⅞	Gold	104
Michigan Guaranteed	44⅞		

The erratic course of the Stock Market to-day is attributed, in a measure, to the continued agitation of the Indiana fraud, developed at the close of last week, it being alleged by the *Bear* sellers of Stocks that several of the leading *Bull* supporters of the market are holders or borrowers upon the *wrongfully issued certificates of the Indiana 5 ⅌ cent. Stock*. The use made of this rumor in the afternoon proved quite effective, as will be seen by the wide difference in prices between the First and Second Boards, and after. The firms reputed to be interested in Indiana Stock, however, have thus far met all their contracts at the Board. The army news, to-day, was considered on the Street, decidedly more favorable than yesterday.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the figures being an improvement on yesterday's sales:

New-York	101	Chatham	80
Merchants'	95	Bank of North Am.	100
Union	99	Irving	78
Phenix	104½	Metropolitan	102
Tradesmen's	95	People's	90
Greenwich	125	East River	88
National	97	Market	92
Merchants' Exch.	91	Nassau	95
Seventh Ward	120	Shoe and Leather	99⅛
State of New-York	90	Corn Exchange	90
Commerce	97	Commonwealth	85
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	80	Manuf's and Merch's	87
Pacific ex. div.	115	Mechanics', B'klyn	120

The bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows, the average prices being rather higher than on Monday:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Alton firsts	107
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Alton seconds	83
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lack. & West Bonds	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104

[illegible] ... Hudson seconds ... Harlem ... Michigan Cons. 8s ... Mich. So. ... Pan. first [illegible] ... Ill. Cen. 7s ... Tol. & Wab. [illegible] ... [illegible]

The price of Gold advanced this forenoon to 104@104⅛ ⅌ cent., which, for the moment, stiffened Exchange at 115 ⅌ cent. But, later in the day, Gold fell back to 104 ⅌ cent., and Bills on London closed 114¾@115 ⅌ cent. The market for Money continues easy at 4@6 ⅌ cent. The accumulation of deposits at Bank is most extraordinary. The figures to-day show $125,236,000 which sum is $2,682,000 above the large average of last week. At the same time the stock of Specie in Bank is on the increase, while the line of ordinary Discounts is rather below than above the average return of last week.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in May, were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$3,138	$3,412
Freight	15,358	18,612
Total	$18,[illegible]	$22,025
Increase		$3,[illegible]

The increase in three weeks is $21,[illegible] 51.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of May, were:

1862	$32,480
1861	34,121
Decrease	$1,641

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the same week, were:

1862	$56,816
1861	50,091
Increase	$6,724

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 26, and since Jan 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
For the week	$1,717,631	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $421,554 76, including $86,000 for Customs; payments, $743,91 88; balance, $12,090,180 56.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 19.	Loans. May 26.	Specie. May 19.	Specie. May 26.
Philadelphia	$3,907,000	$4,024,000	$842,000	$862,000
North America	2,642,502	2,665,935	572,483	572,177
Farmers & Mech.	5,075,068	5,344,230	1,103,334	1,122,134
Commercial	1,756,000	1,763,000	261,000	261,000
Mechanics'	1,068,000	2,056,000	226,910	226,[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible],802,000	1,[illegible],000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	972,750	964,966	206,267	206,774
Kensington	663,704	663,550	136,601	136,851
Penn Township	898,332	852,196	175,245	176,305
Western	1,730,247	1,790,576	485,309	464,819
Man. & Mech	1,396,344	1,418,906	140,320	148,755
Commerce	732,849	743,078	106,969	108,362
Girard	2,350,[illegible]	2,418,[illegible]	336,[illegible]	334,814
Tradesmen's	695,648	651,787	132,627	131,764
Consolidation	678,434	661,677	168,136	162,851
City	851,877	780,146	134,558	124,498
Commonwealth	615,870	617,237	75,040	77,315
Corn Exchange	664,000	609,000	98,000	102,000
Union	595,000	612,000	71,000	71,000
Total	31,121,563	31,538,603	5,529,221	5,587,012

Banks.	Deposits. May 19.	Deposits. May 26.	Circulation. May 19.	Circulation. May 26.
Philadelphia	$2,449,000	$2,409,000	$307,000	$301,000
North America	2,556,569	2,694,916	[illegible]	570,464
Farmers & Mech	4,395,577	4,714,061	349,700	354,525
Commercial	1,207,000	1,195,000	[illegible]	243,000
Mechanics'	1,146,103	1,140,776	[illegible]	212,040
N. Liberties	1,508,000	1,536,000	[illegible]	94,000
Southwark	960,560	1,003,[illegible]	[illegible]	94,[illegible]
Kensington	795,626	780,876	244,922	257,445
Penn Township	863,076	881,405	146,[illegible]	168,965
Western	1,563,917	1,635,326	47,560	47,545
Man. & Mech	820,624	864,820	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	738,902	741,683	91,575	94,815
Girard	1,542,530	1,709,164	460,[illegible]	463,684
Tradesmen's	601,163	584,781	104,487	109,010
Consolidation	430,294	431,051	[illegible]	277,307
City	594,641	584,750	156,840	173,975
Commonwealth	272,928	256,000	160,473	178,463
Corn Exchange	489,000	490,000	159,000	158,000
Union	367,000	361,000	151,000	150,000
Total	23,335,009	23,973,478	4,045,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 26.	May 19.		
Capital Stock	$11,715,795	$11,715,745	Inc.	$50
Loans	31,538,603	31,121,563	Inc.	417,040
Specie	5,587,012	5,529,221	Inc.	57,791
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	315,946
Due to other Banks	5,472,615	5,597,904	Dec.	125,[illegible]
Deposits	23,973,478	23,335,009	Inc.	638,469
Circulation	4,[illegible]	4,045,[illegible]	Inc.	140,[illegible]

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

Synopsis of the Amendments Reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Tax bill has now been under consideration of Congress nearly three months, having been first reported to the House of Representatives March 3, when it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. After a consideration of just one month in Committee of the Whole, the bill as amended was passed by the House April 8. On the 10th of April the bill was presented to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance. After considering the different sections of the act as referred, the Committee on Finance, of which Senator FESSENDEN is Chairman, reported it back to the Senate on the 6th of May. Several attempts have since been made to reach the Tax bill, and to press it or a substitute to its passage, but other acts have been deemed of sufficient importance to take precedence, in consequence of which the bill was only on Wednesday brought under the consideration of the Senate. It was considered advisable to dispose of the Confiscation bill, determining the *status* of the property of rebels, before taking up the bill which imposes taxes on the property of loyal citizens. The former bill has been under discussion some days; but no action having been taken on it, it has been laid aside for the present, and the Tax bill taken up.

We give below a synopsis of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance to the bill, as it passed the House:

SEC. 1. Amended so as to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Amended so that the number of collection districts in any State shall not exceed the number of representatives to which such State shall be entitled in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

SEC. 3. Amended so as to make each assessment district subject to such regulations and limitations as may be imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 4. An amendment to this section provides that an attested copy of the bond given by each Collector shall, after it has been approved, be transmitted to the District-Attorney of the district within which the Collector resides, who shall procure the same to be recorded in the registry of deeds in which conveyances of lands in the township within which the Collector resides are by law to be recorded.

SEC. 5. The date on which the first return is to be made to the Assistant Assessor of each district is changed from the first day of May, 1862, to the first day of July, 1862, and the date of subsequent returns from the first day of May in each year, to the first Monday of May. In conformity with this change, sections following are altered so as to carry the act into effect on the first day of July.

An amendment to section 9, which relates to the penalties for evading the law, requires the conviction to be on indictment found in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, held in the District in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 11. In place of the following sentence, viz.: "And, in case of such refusal (*i. e.*, to furnish lists of taxable property) the assessor shall thereupon double the amount of the items thereof," is substituted the following, viz.: "And in case of refusal or neglect to make such lists, except in cases of sickness, the assessors shall thereupon add fifty per centum to the amount of the items thereof." The clause imposing an additional penalty of $100 is stricken out.

SEC. 15. The wording of this section, which relates to the manner of notification by the assessors, is changed, but the spirit remains the same.

SEC. 19. Which requires the collectors to give additional bonds before receiving their lists, if called upon to do so, is stricken out.

SEC. 20. An amendment provides that if a personal demand for the payment of the taxes be required, the person owing the taxes having neglected to obey the notice given, an additional tax of ten per centum shall be levied. The officers charged with the collection of the amount of taxes due, when compelled to sell the goods, &c., of the parties in debt to the Government, are authorized to retain, as compensation, five instead of one per cent. The proviso exempting certain articles from distraint is stricken out.

Sections 22 and 23 are stricken out and the following [illegible]: "[illegible] Collector [illegible] lists of taxes returned to him for collection, property lying within his district which is charged with any special or ad valorem tax or duty, but which is not owned, occupied or superintended by some person known to such Collector to reside or to have some place of business within the United States, such Collector shall forthwith take such property into his custody, and shall advertise the same, and the tax charged upon the same, in some newspaper published in his district, if any shall be published therein, otherwise in some newspaper in an adjoining district, for the space of thirty days; and if the taxes thereon, with all charges for advertising, shall not be paid within said thirty days, such Collector shall proceed to sell the same, or so much as is necessary, in the manner provided for the sale of other goods distrained for the non-payment of taxes, and out of the proceeds shall satisfy all taxes charged upon such property, with the costs of advertising and selling the same; and like proceedings to those provided in the preceding section for the purchase and resale of property which cannot be sold for the amount of duty or tax due thereon shall be had with regard to property sold under the provisions of this section. And any surplus arising from any sale herein provided for shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the owner of the property. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in any case where money shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of any owner of property sold as aforesaid, to repay the same, on proper proof being furnished that the person applying therefor is entitled to receive the same."

SEC. 31. An amendment provides that for the official acts and defaults of a Deputy Collector a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the Collector, as in other cases.

SEC. 36. This section relates to the compensation of Collectors. An amendment is proposed which allows each Collector, as compensation for the services of himself and his Deputies, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and one per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars. These commissions are limited, however, to ten thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, by an amendment, to make such further allowance for Deputies as may be reasonable in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the district, it may seem just to make such allowance.

A new section, relating to the title to goods, &c., sold for taxes, is inserted.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER AND PORTER.

SEC. 39. A clause is added providing that no licenses shall be required for any still or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol, for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes, which has been used in their processes.

SEC. 40. An amendment requires distillers to make three returns each month, instead of one. They are also required to give bond that they will not sell, or permit to be sold or removed, for consumption or sale, any spirits distilled, until the same shall have been inspected, gauged and proved.

SEC. 42. The tax on spirits is raised from 15 to 20 cents per gallon for first-proof.

The following section, creating an additional office, is proposed:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be designated by the collector, in every assessment district where the same may be necessary, one or more inspectors, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties, in such form as the *Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe*, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner. And all spirits distilled as aforesaid by any person licensed as aforesaid shall, before the same is used, or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected, gauged, and proved by some person so as aforesaid designated for the performance of such duties, and who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quantity and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And the fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the spirits so inspected, gauged, and proved. And any such inspector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used."

The following important section it is also proposed to incorporate in the bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of any distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of iron, stone, or brick, with metal roof, to be contiguous to such distillery; and such warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his assistant, and the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale."

SEC. 44. A provision is added, allowing a deduction, not to exceed five per cent., for leakage, &c.

LICENSES.

In place of sec. 54, is substituted a section prescribing rules for the government of those who may desire to take out licenses.

Rectifiers—The license tax is changed from one hundred dollars as follows, viz.: Twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred barrels, or any fractional part thereof.

Jugglers—But one license is to be required of any circus or juggler to authorize exhibitions by them within any one State.

Horse Dealers—Tax stricken out.

Cattle Brokers—Tax stricken out.

Coal-Oil Distillers—Tax changed from twenty to fifty dollars.

Peddlers—An amendment adds the following proviso: Provided, that manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves and hollow-ware, brooms, wooden-ware and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents at places other than the place of manufacture, shall not be required, for any sale thus made, to take out any additional license therefor.

Manufacturers—Tax stricken out.

Lawyers—Clause debarring lawyers refusing to take license stricken out.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

SEC. 68. The clause added by the House in Committee of the Whole, relative to cloth to be dyed, &c., and thread to be knitted, &c., is stricken out.

Candles—An amendment changes the various specific rates of taxation on candles to a uniform ad valorem rate of three per centum.

Coal—An exception is made in favor of coal known in the trade as pea-coal.

Gas—The clause providing that when the product shall be above 15,000,000 of cubic feet per month the tax shall be twenty cents per one thousand cubic feet is to be stricken out. The following proviso is added to the section relating to gas, viz.: "That gas companies so located as to compete with each other shall pay the rate imposed by this act upon the company having the largest production.

Coal-Oil—An amendment subjects distillers of coal-oil to the regulations prescribed for other distillers.

Spirits rectified, mixed with other liquors or materials—Tax stricken out.

Ground Coffee—Tax changed from three mills to one cent per pound.

Sugar Candy and Confectionery—Tax diminished from two to one cent per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Tax of five mills per pound inserted.

Tobacco—Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff and cigars, twenty instead of ten cents per pound.

The distinct tax of five cents per pound on prepared smoking tobacco is stricken out.

Snuff, etc.—Twenty instead of eight cents per pound.

Cigars—The following are the amended taxes on cigars: On cigars valued at not over $5 per 1,000, 15 cents per pound; valued over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000, 20 cents per pound; valued over $10 per 1,000, $20 per 1,000 and not over [illegible] cents per pound; valued over $20 per 1,000, 35 cents per pound.

Corn Brooms—Tax stricken out.

Wooden pails, tubs, buckets, cloths and churns—Tax stricken out.

Straw, palm-leaf and grass hats, caps and bonnets—Tax stricken out.

Hats and caps made of fur, felt, wool, cotton, glazed muslin, India-rubber, or silk, wholly or in part—Tax stricken out.

Hoop Skirts—Tax stricken out.

Clothing ready-made—Tax stricken out.

Wood Screws—Amended tax, one and a half cents per pound.

Railroad Iron, rerolled—Tax of seventy-five cents per ton inserted.

Paper—Tax stricken out.

Salt—Six instead of four cents per hundred pounds.

Blacking—Tax stricken out.

Leather—Sole or rough, hemlock tanned and harness leather, seven instead of eight mills per pound.

Leather—Oil dressed and deer skins, dressed or smoked, two cents per pound.

The taxes on the following-named articles are stricken out, viz.: Buckskins, doeskins, patent and enameled cloth, machine belting, wine made of grapes, furs made up.

Cotton—Tax stricken out.

Cloths—On all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared, the duty of three per centum is to be assessed only upon the increased value.

Lime and Roman cement are not to be considered manufactures.

Schedule A, levying taxes on carriages, yachts, watches, musical instruments, gold and silver plate, billiard-tables, and dogs, is stricken out. A tax being levied, in a paragraph substituted, on [illegible] and billiard-tables—one dollar on each dog and [illegible] on each table.

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

The tax on horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, is changed from 30 to 20 cents per head, and a tax of 5 cents per head levied on calves and cattle under eighteen months old.

Sheep [illegible], [illegible] cents.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS AND FERRY-BOATS.

The section relating to these corporations are changed somewhat in wording. The tax is 3 per centum on gross amount of receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

The section relating to Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., contains the following: "And provided further, That the tax or duty upon dividends specified in this act shall not be deducted from dividends or stock held by any other company or corporation from the dividends whereof an equal and similar tax is to be levied under the provisions of this act."

The following section in relation to passports, is proposed: "That for every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be paid the sum of $3; which amount may be paid to any collector appointed under this act, and his receipt therefor shall be forwarded with the application for such passport to the office of the Secretary of State, or any agent appointed by him. And the collectors shall account for all moneys received for passports in the manner hereinbefore provided."

STAMP DUTIES.

The following allowance is authorized under this head, namely: "And provided further, That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps, to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following discount, namely: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum.

SCHEDULE B.

The tax on Bills of Exchange is altered, so that the sections relating to them read as follows:

Bill of exchange, foreign or inland, promissory note, bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, company or companies, for any sum exceeding ten, and not exceeding twenty dollars, 1 cent.

For each additional sum of twenty dollars, or for any fractional part thereof, payable thereon or thereby, the additional sum of 1 cent.

Letters of credit—Each 50 cents.

Bill of lading for goods to be transported to the United States—Tax stricken out.

Express Companies—Tax modified as follows: When the package carried is charged for expressage not over 25 cents, 1 cent; when over 25 cents and not over $1, 2 cents; when one or more packages are sent to the same address at the same time, and the compensation therefor exceeds $1, 5 cents.

Telegraphic dispatches—When the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, 1 cent; when it exceeds twenty cents, 3 cents.

Each policy of insurance, irrespective of the amount insured, 10 cents.

Manifest of part of cargo—Tax removed.

Passage ticket under $30—Tax removed.

Playing cards—When the price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, 1 cent; over eighteen cents, and not exceeding twenty-five cents per pack, 2 cents; over twenty-five, and not exceeding thirty cents, 3 cents; over thirty, and not exceeding thirty-six cents, 4 cents; over thirty-six cents, 5 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 15,207 bbls. Flour, 330 bbls. and 985 bags Corn Meal, 257,460 bushels Wheat, 42,860 bushels Corn, 7,480 bushels Rye, 5,338 bushels Oats, 5,650 bushels Malt, 7,600 pkgs. Provisions, 1,607 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,400 lbs. Western Yellow, on private terms.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at previous prices.

COCOA—Sales, 250 bags Guayaquil, in bond for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day; prices are unchanged. Java 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo 21c.@23c.; Laguayra 21c.@22c.; Rio 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo 19½c.@19¾c. ⅌ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 7,490 bags; sales, 4,460 bags. Stock of all kinds this morning, 173,319 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 117,362 bags Rio and Santos, 3,600 bags and 15,800 mats Java, 13,062 bags Maracaibo, 4,635 bags Laguayra, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,262 bags St. Domingo, 2,300 bags Ceylon, and 8,[illegible] bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

May 24—Baltimore, bags	33,000
May 24—Philadelphia, bags	2,400
May 27—New-York, bags	117,361
Grand total	152,[illegible]

COPPER—Has been quiet, to-day, at essentially unchanged rates.

COTTON—Is in active demand at decidedly higher prices; Middlings, 30½c.@31c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The unfavorable news by the *Kangaroo* has checked the export inquiry. Sales have been made of 13,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less demand, and is tending downward. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request at $3 65@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 17½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been restricted to-day, but prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices of most descriptions, especially Spring, have declined. The export demand has been less active. Sales, since our last, 162,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1; White Western, at $1 25@$1 35; Amber Western, part at $1 17½@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 05@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 08½, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 81c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 67c.@73c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 81,000 bushels, at 48c.@49c. for old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 48c. for do. deliverable in latter part of June; and 46c.@47c. for new do., do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues depressed at 66c.@68c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 5,300 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42c.@43c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in lively request for shipment and local use, at prices ranging from 70c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—The market is generally quiet, though holders exhibit no disposition to make any important concessions to buyers.

LEAD—Pig is in request, and is held firmly.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 91 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 36c. and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand prevails for Tar, at $10 50@$11 50 ⅌ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $1 45@$1 50 per gallon. Nothing new in Rosin.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed, and moderate for other kinds, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 32; Crude Whale, at 45c.@46c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 40; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 81c.@83c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@70c.; City Red, at 50c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@28c. ⅌ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, week ending May 26.

SPERM—Continues in demand, and the transactions since our last include sales of 710 bbls. in parcels—420 bbls. at $1 30, and 150 do. at $1 31 ⅌ gallon to the trade, and 140 bbls. for export, at $1 30 ⅌ gallon. In Boston 94 bbls. from the *Cutwater*, "heavy," sold at $1 30 ⅌ gallon.

WHALE—Is in good demand both for export and home consumption. The views of holders tending upward and the advance in freights may, however, check the demand for export. The sales in this market for the week embrace 4,200 bbls. in parcels; 1,100 for export, at 48½c.; and the balance to the trade at 47c.@49c. ⅌ gallon. In Edgartown 347 bbls. South Sea to parties in this city at a price not transpired. In Boston, the *Cutwater's* cargo of 2,150 bbls. is all sold, about 1,850 bbls. at 48c. and the balance, inferior, at 47c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 26, '62	17,209	43,731	521,300
Same time last year	27,215	34,790	749,400

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports the market active and excited, and prices advanced ⅛c. ⅌ yard. Week's sales 130,000 pieces, including 3,000 pieces, 52x56, 6¾c.; 8,000 pieces, 52x52, 6¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x60, 6⅞c.; 30,000 pieces, 60x64, 7c.; 17,000 pieces, 60x64, 7⅛c.; 10,000 pieces, 58x64, 7⅛c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅛c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¼c. ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately dealt in at $12 [illegible] $12 [illegible] for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 970 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, at [illegible] for Hams, and 4c.@[illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard continues saleable and steady; sales, 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, 320 bbls., at $11 [illegible] for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, [illegible]; India Mess, [illegible]. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@17c. for good to choice Western, and 14c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 14c.@18c. for very choice Yellow do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive to-day, at unchanged quotations.

SALT—The demand has been good at buoyant prices.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 5,000 mats Cassia on private terms; and 60 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part at 65c. per lb.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand, and sales have been made of 1,650 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¼c.@8c.; also 202 boxes Havana at 7½c. per lb., usual terms.

TOBACCO—All sorts are in good request, and prices are steady. Sales 327 hhds. Kentucky, 7¼c.@16c.; 516 bales Havana, 40c.@45c.; 224 bales Yara, 300 bales Cuba, on private terms; [illegible] cases Seed Leaf 8½c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The demand for the past week has been fair, but owing to the advance in freights and reduction of many orders from England, prices have slightly receded; in consequence of which the market has assumed a healthier tone, and at the close the market is more active, considerable having been sold for shipment to the West Indies and to England. The stock on hand and arrivals are moderate. For home use the inquiry is light and supplied by retail lots from the interior. Soap Tallow and Grease are in light supply, and we have no sales to report. To-day the market is firm at 8¾c. Price this date, 1859, 10c.; 1860, 11⅛c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9½c."

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 23¾c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.; Petroleum, 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ⅌ bushel. For Gloucester, three vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 7 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Letters for the Blockading Squadron.

Any package for the officers of vessels comprising the Squadron of Commodore Dupont, will be forwarded at once, if left at No. 40, Vesey-st., before Tuesday, 12 M., May 27.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." ESTABLISHED 1855.—For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers without charge; [illegible] ... For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools; For selling and renting School Properties. References: Prest. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 40 [illegible] Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $180 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—GENTLEMAN FOR English branches and vocal music, in the City; salary, $600 and a home; personal interview required within three days. Another, for same branches; salary, $400. French lady, for one of the oldest and best female seminaries in New-York, to begin in September. Also, first-class female artist, for same establishment. Also, French lady, to teach music in a female college. We have several other orders for the Autumn session. Apply, in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway, front room.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Schools supplied with teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. (No registration fee.) Send stamp for circular. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Phelps. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 26 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 18 Park-place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. W. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND RINGS LOST—WITHIN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.—One has an emerald in the center; the other is a plain row of diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for them at No. 14 West 23d-st. Pawnbrokers please notice.

FOUND.—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE OWNER can have them by calling at the advertising desk at this Office, proving property and paying for the advertisement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 126 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock [of] the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles, at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS.
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
Offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

AN IMPORTER'S AND MANUFACTURER'S SALE of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS,
In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics.
For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.
In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

MUSQUETO NETS,
MUSQUETO BARS,
MUSQUETO FRAMES,
MUSQUETO CANOPIES.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME.
All styles and qualities and prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,
SIZES AND COLORS,
OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c.
NOW OPENING,
INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED [illegible],
(BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL OUR STRAW GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLEARING SALE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE UP UNDER-LINEN, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
AUCTION LOTS
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AND QUALITY, CLOSING VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FRENCH SILK MITTS, EVERY QUALITY,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 467 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, bibs, [illegible] chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, [illegible], Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made [illegible] ments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts, from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tatting, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's kid gloves. No. 869 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar Corsets, also, a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. N. B.—Best Steel Skirts for 50c. French Kids, 63c. No. 869 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

A. T. MILLET'S OLD-ESTABLISHED MUSIC STORE, No. 388 Broadway, you can buy pianofortes, melodeons, music and musical instruments, at lower prices than at any other house in the United States. Orders from City or country promptly put up.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, full [illegible] (cheaper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 347, 349, 351, 353 and 355 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $75, $90, $95, $100, $125, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. New-York. Large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. [illegible] Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., [illegible]

$3,000 [illegible] ... has the [illegible] ... [illegible] $3,000 worth can be [illegible] ... [illegible] fifty per cent. For further particulars, [illegible] ... factory, No. 46 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J. [illegible]

$10,000 WANTED, IN A PERMANENT [illegible] ... [illegible] New-York preferred. Investigation will be found [illegible] ... [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.—$150 PER MONTH. [illegible] wanted, to sell [illegible] ... Magic Tobacco Box, [illegible] ... other quick-selling articles [illegible] ... [illegible]

$2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN AN established business, now paying large profits. None but those with good references need apply. Full particulars by inquiring for Mr. WEYHER, at the Institute, corner 11th-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS paying from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum for $350. An enterprising man with this amount will find it a rare opportunity for a permanent and safe business. Address EDWARDS, with name, &c., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 203 Times Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 160 BY 25 FEET, TO LET at No. 69 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. —At DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 38 [illegible] corner 13th-st. One quarter lessons $10. Private lessons $25. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—HALF A DOLLAR—THE ROSE.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE PEEP O'NIGHT BOYS—PETER THE GREAT—THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GENCORRO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—GRAND MUSICAL COMMEMORATION OF TOM MOORE'S BIRTHDAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices received last evening at the War Department from Gen. MCCLELLAN announce that he has captured Hanover Court-house, a town on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, about thirty miles north of Richmond. No particulars are received, further than that our loss is small, while that of the rebels is considerable, in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was also captured.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry represents everything quiet in that vicinity. Accounts from Martinsburgh, received in Baltimore yesterday, state that only a few rebel scouts were in that town on Monday, and that they shortly retired without doing any damage. There appears to be little doubt that the rebel force which so suddenly made its appearance before Gen. BANKS, is now making its way back more rapidly than it came. Whether sufficient measures have been taken to punish its boldness, a short time will probably decide.

We have no further intelligence from Gen. MCDOWELL'S army, the advance of which across the Rappahannock was announced exclusively in the TIMES yesterday.

Further accounts are received of Col. CROOK'S brilliant victory at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County. On the 23d, Gen. HEATH attacked Col. CROOK with 3,000 infantry, cavalry, and six cannon. After a spirited fight of an hour, the rebels were put to flight in utter confusion, and their flight soon became a rout. The rebels in the early part of the fight carried off their killed and wounded, but left on the field thirty-eight dead, including several officers, and sixty-six wounded. One hundred prisoners were captured, among them Lieut.-Col. FINNEY, Maj. EDGAR, and other officers. Three hundred stand of arms were taken. The enemy, to secure their retreat, burned Greenbrier Bridge, beyond which they could not be pursued.

Passengers who have arrived at Cincinnati, from the Kanawha River, bring some strange account of outrages that have been committed in and about that region of country by guerrilla parties who have taken the name of Snakehunters. A party of them came down the Little Kanawha last week, and committed depredations upon the *Union men about Burning Springs, taking horses,* provisions, and everything valuable they could carry away.

Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 18th, near Searcy, on the Little Red River, Ark., between about 250 men of Gen. OSTERHAUS'S Division, and some 600 rebels under Cols. COLEMAN and HICKS, in which the latter were routed with a loss of 16 left on the field, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 24 wounded. The rebels have burned all the bridges across the Bayou des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

A letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Batavia, March 31, states there is a report there that a Confederate privateer—a steamer mounting eight rifled guns—has been spoken in the China seas. The information was brought to Manila by Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, which obtained it from Her Majesty's steamer *Pioneer*, which latter vessel had spoken the privateer.

Lieut. JOHN B. WOOD, of Col. POPE'S Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, with a squad of six men, was successful in capturing a new, nearly finished gunboat on the upper Tennessee River, some time during last week. The boat was of light draught, intended for service on the Tennessee River, and was the only rebel craft to be found in those waters.

Gov. OLDEN, upon being informed that the Government was about to make a call for more volunteers, tendered three additional regiments from New-Jersey. Only one was accepted, however, to be raised immediately.

The Louisville *Journal* states that there is no doubt that MORGAN'S predatory gang was completely cut up by Gen. DUMONT, at Lebanon, and that he has taken a circuitous route with the intention of joining the rebel army at Corinth.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of War as to how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces are now in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, together with other information relating to them. The Post-route bill was passed. The resolution to suspend payments under the act providing for the payment of troops in the Department of the West was considered and amended so as to provide that the Commissioners shall report within sixty days. It was then laid aside for the Tax bill, which was considered until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, that a sufficient supply of water may be [illegible] amendment over the same, was introduced and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was passed. The Speaker then laid before the House a Message from the President, briefly referring to the history of the commencement of hostilities and his exercise of the broad powers of the Constitution to preserve the Capital of the country during the absence of Congress. Incidentally with this, he refers to the arrangements with Gov. MORGAN, ALEX. CUMMINGS and others, with a view to speedy and efficient protective measures. By these means he believes the Government was prevented from overthrow. He had no knowledge that even a dollar was lost or wasted. The President quotes the House resolution censuring Mr. CAMERON, and says that not only himself, but all the Heads of Departments, are responsible with Mr. CAMERON for whatever error, wrong or fault has been committed. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied to the attacks on the credit of the Government made by VOORHEES, of Indiana, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. He made a statement showing that the actual expenditures of the Government at present are less than a million per day. The correctness of his figures was called in question by the gentlemen alluded to. The debate, which took a wide range, was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later. A telegraphic summary of the news will be found elsewhere.

Regarding the recent election in Nashville the Nashville *Union*, of May 23, says: "The general return shows a most cheering increase of Union sentiment. In June, 1861, the vote against separation in the city was about 300. Now the Union vote is about 1,000, although more than *one-third* of the Union voters was not polled, because few regarded the election as valid, or believed it would amount to anything. In the Fourth Ward the vote stands, BRIEN, 63; FOSTER, 66. FOSTER'S majority is only 190 in the city, when he expected at least 1,000. The result shows clearly a decided advance in the Union strength."

The Western Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, report that the whole number of patients admitted into the fifteen hospitals under their care, to date, is 19,467. Of these 1,400 have died. There have been 162 additional deaths on floating hospitals in transit, at McDOWELL'S military prison, the St. Louis Arsenal, and at private houses, thus making the grand total 1,662; 15,717 have been furloughed, discharged, or returned to their regiments, and 3,750 remain.

Dr. LEWIS CONDICT died in Morristown, N. J., on Monday last, in the 91st year of his age. He was for some time Sheriff of his native County of Morris; held a seat in the State Legislature for several terms, at considerable intervals, and was a Member of Congress in 1811, and again in 1833.

The Stock Market opened yesterday at an improvement on Monday's sales, but was much lower on the railway stocks in the afternoon. Government securities were steady. Gold advanced to 104¼ at the morning Board, but fell back to 104 at the close. Exchange 115 ₩ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were lower. An active business was reported in Cotton at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₩ lb.; the market closing buoyantly. Sugars were in good demand, as were also Hay, Sole Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco. Provisions, Cocoa, Foreign Liquors, Tar, and Spirits Turpentine, were in moderate request. Spices attracted more attention. The freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The live stock markets are abundantly supplied, and beef and mutton are lower than last week. Beeves have come in too scattering for a regular healthy market. They were scarce last week, and a few lots were brought in and sold on Saturday. Monday saw some 3,000 bullocks in the Forty-fourth-street yards, and by Tuesday noon the number was swelled to over 4,000, with more to come, if transportation could be provided. Prices began at last week's rates, but fell off ½c. before Tuesday noon, and a further decline is anticipated if the 400 to 600 cattle still back should get in. A few head of choice steers brought 9c., a large number of good cattle, 8½c., while a majority of the fair killing animals went at 8c., and poor cattle at 7c.@7½c.

THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—For once those London and Paris journals that have been persistently unfriendly toward the United States, are brought up by a Union success, which they can neither dodge nor discredit. The capture of New-Orleans is a broad and palpable victory for the National arms, which no ingenuity of sophism can belittle, and no audacity of logic can explain into a *Confederate* triumph. The extracts from our London files, and our translated excerpts from the Paris journals, *brought by the New-York yesterday, and published* in to-day's TIMES, give a good representation of the impression produced by the first tidings of the capture.

It is amusing to see the straits to which certain of these journals are put, to reconcile the new aspect of the war with the theories to which they are pledged. Hypotheses, which never had any other foundation than implacable secessionist sympathies and a fixed determination *not* to see the most palpable facts, have at length to be recognized as untenable. In the Eastern story, Sinbad and his fellow-voyagers landed on a green island, and lighted a fire to cook their victuals, when the island slid away under their feet, and left them struggling in the waves, for it was a monster of the deep. The *Times* and its mates are in a similar plight; the bottom has dropped out of the green and pleasant theories of Southern invincibility on which they have for the past twelve-month disported themselves daily, and they flounder painfully about for some new straw to clutch at in their despair.

First, it is conceded that the United States is able to crush the rebellion. This is a decided concession, as it has always been stoutly maintained by these journals that the conquest, even in a military sense, of the South, was utterly impossible. The capture of New-Orleans is acknowledged to be "a proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals."

"It is," says the *Times*, "a proof that in the contest now going on, as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, the *Northerners will bear away the palm*. The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the irate lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect.*"

This is certainly a desperate way of stating it—it is untrue also, for all the "destruction" that has been done has been the work of Secessionist hands, and the *Times* itself will one day acknowledge that it has been the persistent aim of the Union armies to preserve, not to destroy. But we must permit a little mythologic masking to men who have the chagrin of acknowledging a truth that falsifies all their prophecies.

Next, it is conceded that the rebels are not the paragons of matchless courage and veracity European fancy has painted them. In fact, the leading London journal loses all faith in its friends, the Secessionists, and roundly belabors them as blusterers, braggarts and liars. "They have," it declares, "sometimes talked so loudly, and acted so feebly—as in this case of New-Orleans—*that we are not certain that words really do mean facts.*" Now, we must say this is a pretty backing of your friends: the rebels really made good fight below New-Orleans and acted much less "feebly" than they generally do. But here, again, we must allow something for the natural spite it must feel toward those who have so conspicuously made its finest predictions ridiculous. If this wholesome skepticism continues, it is not altogether hopeless that the *Times* may ultimately arrive at the conclusion which intelligent observers have long ago reached, and not only be "*not* certain that rebel words really do mean facts"—but that they mean quite the *reverse* of facts.

The Campaign in Virginia—Recent Movements of Banks and McDowell.

Events are rapidly furnishing the explanation of recent military movements at Washington which the authorities have not vouchsafed us. As we anticipated, moreover, they are vindicating the action of the Government. It was announced in Congress on Monday that every event which has occurred in the Valley of the Shenandoah was foreseen and provided for. When Gen BANKS was suddenly arrested in his victorious march and deprived of three-fourths of his army, it was known that he could no longer hold his ground, and he was therefore ordered to retreat. Contrary, we suspect, to anticipation, he was pursued by both JACKSON and EWELL, but the masterly manner in which he conducted that most difficult of military manœuvres, a rapid retreat in presence of an overwhelming force, has reflected the highest possible credit on his military capacity and energy.

We infer from the course of events that the object of withdrawing SHIELDS and his division from BANKS' command, and sending him to MCDOWELL, was to enable the latter to cooperate with MCCLELLAN in the capture of Richmond. As soon as MCDOWELL had received these reinforcements he crossed the Rappahannock, as was announced by the special correspondent of the TIMES yesterday, and pushed forward a strong reconnoissance in the direction of the rebel capital. The result was to make it certain that EWELL had taken nearly the whole of his command with him to aid JACKSON in the pursuit of BANKS, and that their united forces have been engaged in a very brisk but a very fruitless chase. Richmond, meantime, is by this movement uncovered to MCDOWELL, who will advance rapidly upon it with a force not much short of 50,000 men. We hear already of gunboats going up the Pamunkey River for the evident purpose of aiding this movement.

This, it will be observed, is in substantial conformity with MCCLELLAN'S original plan for the capture of the rebel army. That army was then at Yorktown, and MCCLELLAN'S purpose was to advance upon it in front, while MCDOWELL should, by turning Gloucester, take it in the rear. At that moment, however, fears for the safety of Washington rendered it impossible, in the judgment of the President, to carry this plan into execution, and MCDOWELL was accordingly retained in front of the Capital. But the time has now come when this plan can be carried out. It was evidently the President's purpose to withdraw BANKS from the valley of the Shenandoah, to unite his troops to those of MCDOWELL, and to commit to the latter the substantial execution of the original programme of MCCLELLAN. It is clear that the rebels are preparing to make a final stand at Richmond, and that MCCLELLAN'S force, though it may be strong enough to take the City, is not sufficient to rout and capture the rebel army. MCDOWELL'S coöperation will render it adequate for both.

The call upon the North for fresh troops has doubtless been prompted by the vigorous pursuit of BANKS. But it is not due to any absurd apprehension that Washington is in danger, or that the rebels meditate an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. We took occasion on Monday morning to characterize the panic which prevailed here and elsewhere on that subject as in the highest degree irrational and absurd. We are inclined to believe that the movement was due to a perception of the perilous position in which JACKSON and EWELL had placed themselves by following BANKS to the neighborhood of Martinsburgh. They exposed themselves thereby to the danger of being cut off and captured by any force which should march with sufficient celerity into their rear.

We should not be at all surprised to find that the troops at Manassas and its vicinity had been ordered on this service, and that enough had been ordered to join them from the forts in front of Washington to render the force adequate to the service it has to perform; and that the troops now on their way from the Northern States were needed to take the places of those who have thus been removed. What seemed at the outset, therefore, a disaster, may prove to be one of the most successful and serviceable movements of the whole campaign. Three or four days' march will take MCDOWELL to Richmond, and we shall not expect to hear of MCCLELLAN'S advance upon the city until that time.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN A MINORITY.—The Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON threatens to be to Young England what the Long Parliament was to the Great Rebellion. It utterly declines to die. Time was that when the Government was beaten upon one of its measures, Ministers would either appeal to the country by a dissolution or resign. The Whigs do neither. With that happy nonchalance which is the Premier's peculiarity, he laughs at defeat, and scorns resignation. If he cannot bring the Houses to his support on one measure he can upon another. If he break down on domestic questions he brings up in the Foreign. If the Budget meet with a reverse, the Navy Estimates fetch up the leeway. And the unanimous support of the House upon the *Trent* settlement compensates for utter discomfiture on the Church Rates, or marriage affinities. The latest misadventure of the Ministry was in this business of Church Rates abolition—a measure which the Cabinet has advocated for two sessions vainly. Not only was there a majority of one against the Government upon the direct question; but when a resolution denouncing the Government view was put, it was carried by an unmistakable majority. What hope can the Tories have of power, if even this blow fail to induce upon the Whigs a spirit of resignation?

The Call for Troops.

The Buffalo papers publish the following dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, which they say was received in that city at midnight on Sunday evening:

> The orders from Government are, *to send all the available militia of the State to Washington immediately*. What can Buffalo do?
>
> E. D. MORGAN.

There must be some mistake about this. Certainly we have neither seen nor heard of any such order from the Government, nor have we the slightest notice of any emergency requiring such an enormous concentration of fresh troops as such an order would contemplate. The President has called for additional troops, but not for such a levy *en masse* as Gov. MORGAN'S dispatch would indicate. The enthusiasm with which the people of the loyal States have responded to the call is in the highest degree honorable and encouraging. But we really can see nothing, in the present condition of the country or the army, to justify the feeling which seems to prevail, that all the resources of the Union are again to be required in the contest with the rebellion.

It is but a very few weeks since an order was issued to close all the recruiting stations in the United States. There were *soldiers enough* in the field to accomplish all that the Government desired in the suppression of the rebellion. Only three weeks since two Indiana regiments were marched into Washington from BANKS' Department to be paid off and sent home. They were twelve months' men, their terms had expired, but it was said officially that fully one-half of the number were willing to take a brief rest and *reënlist for the war*. But the War Department didn't need more men, and the regiments were disbanded. And it was officially announced in Congress that we had more men in the field than were needed, or than could be employed to any advantage. Nor has any fresh emergency arisen since these announcements. With the single exception that Gen. BANKS with 5,000 men was compelled to retreat before 20,000, our armies have done nothing but advance. We have taken New-Orleans, Pensacola and Norfolk. We have taken Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and are thundering at the gates of Richmond. Success has crowned our arms everywhere, and the enemy is retreating—beaten, baffled and demoralized. More than all, we learn that our immense army, over 600,000 strong—if the War Department, at a late date, is to be credited—is in excellent health and spirits, craving to be led on to victory.

Under these circumstances it is preposterous to suppose that the Government needs, or intends to call for, another enormous army. We may, indeed, doubt the wisdom of the recent order closing the recruiting stations throughout the country, because war wastes men rapidly, and it is really desirable to keep the full National strength in the field till the rebellion is crushed. And the probability is that this fresh call for troops is intended simply to correct the mistake which the issue of this order was found to involve. Indeed, the explanation of the call given at the War Department is, that it was designed mainly to fill up the regiments already in the field,—not one of which, we believe, is at this time full. In some cases orders had been issued for the formation of new regiments. But these are *understood to be, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, one in Illinois and one in Kentucky, to form* the State Police force of the Military Com*mandant about to be appointed for Kentucky.* Perhaps others may be raised for similar special service in Tennessee and the restored portions of Virginia.

But, from all we can learn, there is absolutely nothing in all that is contemplated by the War Department, or by the President, to justify the startling announcements which we find current in many of the public journals.

We do not believe the President intends to make any considerable increase in the army of the United States,—still less to bring into the field a fresh force which will call for the appointment of some hundreds more of Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters and other officers.

NORFOLK AND ITS NAVY-YARD.—If by the location of the larger portion of Com. GOLDSBOROUGH'S fleet at Norfolk, and the recovery and return thither of the machinery which once did service in the Gosport Navy-yard, the restoration of the yard as a permanent naval station is contemplated, the plan certainly deserves most careful consideration. Heretofore, that of Norfolk has been the principal navy-yard of the country. All the artillery designed for sea-service was deposited there. Its busy shops gave employment to thousands, who, in turn, gave custom, trade and wealth to the dealers of the town; and Norfolk, so patronized by the Government, became opulent. Not only was the weight of obligation thus laid upon the rich; but the poor, when in 1855 they were visited by the yellow fever and deserted by the rich, were nursed, fed and saved by Northern charity. These were clamps that should have held Norfolk faithful to the Union. What the measure of fidelity has been, let the sunken ships, and workshops in ashes, and the sullen faces of its population to-day, attest. As the people with flagrant ingratitude have wiped out all the instrumentalities of industry furnished by the national partiality, it should be maturely pondered whether or not they ought to have a second opportunity to be thus guilty.

The principal argument in favor of Norfolk, beyond its fine harbor, which is not a peculiar characteristic, is its proximity to the naval stores of North Carolina, which are brought through the Dismal Swamp Canal. But the age of wooden vessels is over. Hereafter, [illegible] the woods, the tar and pitch of the Southern pine forests will be [illegible] when shipbuilding [illegible]. Iron will be the leading material; and this is a material so heavy, that it will be all important to have the ship-yard as near as practicable to the mine. What Southern commodities are wanted can a thousand times easier be brought to New-York, than the plates rolled in Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, can be transported to Virginia. New-York is the natural naval as it is the natural commercial centre of the country. It is here the work of naval construction should be set in full operation; and the grass should be left to grow in the streets of a city whose treason to the country is less shameful than its treason to human nature.

Southern Trade.

Already have we evidence that the irrepressible energies of our people will create anew, if they cannot restore the Southern trade which has been so suddenly cut off by the civil strife that rages throughout the country. Having obtained possession of several important Southern ports, and among them New-Orleans, the President, but little more than two weeks since, issued his proclamation that the several Southern ports then held by the National forces would be opened for trade, and commence on the 1st of June proximo.

Immediately sailing craft of every description, and steamers, were put up for the ports thus to be opened, the great port of New-Orleans of course coming in for the principal share. Several sailing vessels with full and assorted cargoes have already departed for that port, and on Saturday last the steamer *Susquehanna*, with provisions principally, took her departure from Philadelphia for the same destination. Yesterday the steamer *Blackstone*, with a full cargo and thirty-five passengers, sailed from this port for New-Orleans. The steamer *Roanoke* sails to-morrow, and on Saturday next she will be followed by the steamer *Marion*. Eight or ten sailing vessels are now up at this port for freight to New-Orleans; also four in Boston and five in Philadelphia, making in the aggregate some twenty sailing vessels and steamers now being dispatched with freight and passengers to the great Southern mart of trade and commerce.

In a small way, trade to the minor ports of Beaufort and Port Royal has also commenced. Soon, Mobile, Charleston and every other Southern port of importance will be open to our business enterprise, and we shall begin to see the solution of the interesting question, whether the influences of trade and commerce will have any effect on the obdurate Southern heart. We are inclined to believe that these influences will, in the end, prove more potent than that of arms. With overflowing stores at New-Orleans and other Southern ports, of everything that is needed by a destitute and suffering people in the back country, and they having wherewith to purchase what they need, it will be strange, indeed, if the white flag of commerce does not open the way for peace sooner and more surely than the red and bloody flag of war. The Southern people may refuse to trade at first, or what little they bring forward may be brought grudgingly, and with curses; but little by little, trade must work its way, and could we hold securely every outlet from the South, both by land and water, we might withdraw our armies, and leave necessity and the invitations of trade to work out the cause of the Union.

In any event, the trade of the South will pass into new hands and be carried on under a new *régime*. The steamer of yesterday from this port, carried out several young and enterprising business men, who propose to start afresh and cast their lot with the new destiny of New-Orleans, as it rises upon the ruins of secession. This steamer also took out the Custom-house officials who are to reorganize this branch of the Government business at the newly-opened port. It is like opening up a new country, and thus it will be with the South *from this time forward. Pioneers will go by every vessel and rapidly work* out of existence the victims of secession as a *trading element. The North will lay its com*mercial grasp upon the South stronger than ever, and be prepared to hold it against domestic treason or foreign interference.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Our Washington correspondence of this morning states that it is understood the treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYKE, is the same as the *projet* of a treaty submitted by this functionary to the Mexican Congress, and rejected by that body on the 22d of November, 1861.

We give the text of that *projet* of a treaty, and though we cannot vouch that the treaty recently concluded with England is the same, there can be but little doubt but that, taking advantage of Mexico's helpless condition, the English Minister *has* forced the Mexican Government to subscribe to similar provisions, and if so, their onerous character will preclude Mexico from ever fulfilling them, and then we shall have renewed denunciations of that country, fresh excuses for invasion, seizures and other similar excesses. England virtually takes control of the Mexican custom-houses, and manages what little of commerce may be left to that country.

This British treaty, if it is as we suppose, is the worst feature that appears in Mexican affairs at present—worse even than the intervention of the French, for that affair will probably fall through entirely from its own weight. But after that has ended there will still be left this treaty to retard the pacification and prosperity of the country.

We are loth to credit the published and uncontradicted statement, that our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, has favored and even urged the success of the machinations of the English Minister in Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Message of Mr. LINCOLN, presented to Congress yesterday, illustrates the most engaging traits of the President's character. He is unwilling to take the noble installment of credit which the people accord him for his conduct of public affairs through this tremendous crisis, without also taking upon his broad shoulders the blame popularly accorded his Ministers. His generous intervention will [illegible] after the general verdict. The nation will not venerate President LINCOLN the less, or respect CAMERON, MORGAN and the rest so [illegible] the more.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.

Social Aristocracy—Conversation with Rebels—Antagonism of Ideas—Conspiracy of Leaders—Delusions of North and South—Destruction of the Aristocracy Necessary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BRANCH, April, 1862.

The object of my former letters on this subject was to show, *first*, that Slavery in the South, (as in all slave countries, throughout human history,) created an aristocracy; *secondly*, that this aristocracy exists not merely as to the blacks, but *among the whites*, and produced its greatest effect on them; and, *thirdly*, that this state of society is in direct antagonism to the Democracy, which is the basis of Northern society. I showed, by statistical facts, that the power, property and education of the South was in a comparatively few persons, and that four-fifths of the whites were, in fact, without power, and governed by the other fifth.

Let me give you one of three incidental illustrations which the war brings out. We have in Ohio thousands of prisoners, and in the hospitals hundreds of the rebel wounded. A lady who visits Camp Dennison, to comfort the suffering—whether friend or foe—relates to me many things said by the poor wounded prisoners. It seems that not one in ten of them know what they are fighting for, or have any heart in the war. One of them says: "There we fout and fout, and what were we fouting for,—brother agin brother, fouting—*what do our big men care for us?*" Another says: "We had much better waited a little longer to see what would be done. Why didn't they wait? Why LINCOLN has done nothing 'gin the Constitution." These men are the "following" of the aristocracy—governed entirely by it.

But here comes another man—fiery, desperate and malicious. He calls all the Northern people "Abolitionists," and is ready to fight them, now and forever, with the intensity of hate which belongs only to the devils. *That* man, whether poor or rich, slaveholder or not, belongs to the aristocracy. He is intelligent. He knows what he is fighting for. He is fighting *for the existence of his order.* He sees that there is an antagonism of ideas between Freedom and Slavery, which nothing on earth can reconcile. He sees the power of numbers in the North increasing, without the possibility of any future resistance. He sees it restricting Slavery in the Territories. He sees it about to *denationalize* Slavery at the very moment when the South, by corrupting the Democratic Party, had apparently accomplished all its objects; at the very moment when the Supreme Court of the United States, bending its integrity to what seemed the National will, had made a decree whose effect was to nationalize Slavery. At that moment the people—the true people, still true to human rights—vindicated Freedom, and overturned, we trust forever, that vast fabric of political power which the Southern aristocracy had been half a century building up.

This was nothing to the poor whites of the South, who didn't belong to the aristocracy; but with what feelings do you think it was received by those who did? The construction they put upon it was right. You might as well expect to raise ancient Tyre from the submerging waves, or Rome, the Niobe of nations, to its ancient supremacy, as to restore the aristocracy of Slavery to its former power in the Government of the United States. What, then, remains of that proud class who had trampled both blacks and whites under their feet with impunity? *Nothing* but a Government of Freedom, or a separation from it. What would be the choice of TOOMBS, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves under Bunker Hill? Of RHETT and BENJAMIN, with their plantations of slaves? Of MASON, and HUNTER, and COBB, and YANCEY, and FLOYD, with their hatred of the North and their aspiring ambition? What would be the answer of *thousands more, training in their company?* They chose separation with the hazards of war, but *probably not believing war absolutely inevitable.* Would either of us, observing a patient ass crouching down to his master, and bending under his burden, expect him to spring up with the ferocity of a lion, only because we put a little more on his load? So had the South seen the unresisting patience of the North. We had submitted to put the seat of Government in a slave district. We had bought slave territory. We had gone to war with Mexico for slave States. We had added new slave States. We had kept a majority of all the men, in the administration of the Government, from slave States, having a minority of the people. In fine, the Government was administered as if Slavery was its only element, and slave power its only object.

This Pro-Slavery Administration finally culminated in two of the greatest enormities which ever signalized the pages of modern history—the Kansas frauds and the Dred Scott decision. I challenge any man, since the days of JEFFRIES, to find the equal of either. Yet in all this there was no resistance, no rebellion, no attempt to interrupt the process of the National Government. On the contrary, we are told and taught that Southern trade—the sale of tin-kettles, washtubs and spelling-books—was worth more than the cause of independence, or the security of human rights? Had not the South a right, after this, to doubt of war? Was not this a patience which rivaled that of the ass under his burden? If the North had, in 1820, 1832, and 1850, failed to exercise its power, or resist the usurpations of Slavery, could it be expected ever to do so?

But there have been delusions in both South and North, which are now apparent, and which history will recognize. It is a delusion in the North to suppose the coexistence of Free and Slave States possible for any great length of time; it is a delusion in the North to suppose an aristocracy will not fight for its existence to the last end; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the aristocracy relates only to the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the South is materially weakened by the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose the poor whites of the South will side with the North against their own aristocracy; finally, it is a

[illegible] to suppose that there [illegible] short of *utterly* [illegible] the *aristocracy of Slavery*—or, [illegible], putting it completely un[illegible] of the Government, by disfranchising all the rebels.

On the other hand, the delusions of the South have been quite as numerous, and far more injurious. It was a great delusion in the South to suppose that secession was possible without war; it was a great delusion in the South to suppose there was any *party* at the North able, if willing, to assist them after they had fired on the National flag. It was a monstrous delusion to suppose that Cotton was King; it was a delusion to suppose that the North had no idea but that of trade; it was a delusion to suppose any foreign nation had any interest in fighting for a Southern rebellion; it was a great delusion to suppose that Southern chivalry was superior to that of the North; it is a great delusion to suppose that when the Cavalier is pitted against the Puritan, the Cavalier will not go down in the struggle. The spirit of Cromwell's soldiers still lives—and lives to fight the last descendants of the Stuarts—the Bourbons, wherever found on earth. The battle has been long—the battle may be long yet—but the order of things, of Slavery, of haughty aristocracy built upon the wrongs and plunder of the human race, must go down in the long conflict of ideas, and the terrible combat of embattled hosts. There will be an aristocracy while the world lasts, but it will be that which God made—the Aristocracy of Work, of exalted Virtue, and of noble Genius.

The pacification of the South will be easy, if it is done right, and not otherwise. Since the Southern States, *as* States, are at war with the Government, all the *strongholds* of the South—such as the great railroad points and large cities—*must be held by military occupation*; next, the property *of open rebels* engaged in the war must be *confiscated*; thirdly, rebels must be disfranchised; fourthly, the State Governments must be reorganized by loyal citizens. This accomplishes three main things, viz.: 1. Security for the future. 2. The reorganization of the State Governments; and 3. The ultimate exile and disfranchisement of the leading and active members of the political aristocracy. In a short time, all commercial and agricultural operations will go on as usual. The *leaves* of rebellion will be destroyed; the causes of insurrection will cease, and the Union be restored.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Message to Congress from President Lincoln.

The Vote of Censure Against Ex-Secretary Cameron Deprecated.

Gratifying Responses to the Call of the Government for Troops.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House of Representatives the following Message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the Winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization, in the form of a treasonable provisional government, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterward, all the roads and avenues to this City were obstructed, and the Capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington, were prevented from reaching the City by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland.

There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress provided, I should let the Government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue-cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, especially to the California treasure ships then on their way to this coast.

I also directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Boston to purchase, or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence.

I directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number for the same purpose.

I directed the Commandant at New-York to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number.

I directed Commander Gillis to purchase, or charter, and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the Capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter, of His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New-York, or in his absence, Geo. D. Morgan, Wm. M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, to act for his Department in that crisis, in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence.

On the same occasion I directed that Gov. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the City of New-York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely reëstablished between the Cities of Washington and New-York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other.

On the same occasion, I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, George Opdyke and Richard M. Blatchford, of New-York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely through official agents only for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes.

I believe that by these, and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law, to unofficial persons, was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled.

I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any *guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services* of competent public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of the Departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of Departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, May 26, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, May 27.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A movement to-day made by Gen. Fitz-John Porter's *division of McClellan's Army*, is reported to have been attended with complete success. It resulted in cutting off railroad communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly add to the discomfiture of the enemy. The excitement concerning the Department of the Shenandoah having subsided, all eyes are again turned to Richmond, and stirring news from that quarter is momentarily expected. There is confidence in the ability of McClellan's army to overcome any and all obstacles it may encounter, and the fall of Richmond is considered only a question of a few days, perhaps hours.

The report of affairs at Corinth is also satisfactory. It is believed that Gen. Halleck is fully prepared to meet the vaunting Beauregard whenever and wherever he may be disposed to fight.

THE CAPITAL NOT THREATENED.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menace the National Capital, says, besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a factitious impression, more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers, quid nuncs and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.

The public will perhaps soon enough find out from the disposition made here, that there is not and has not been any such alarm concerning this city or its vicinity, as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments called *for* are to be used properly, in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field and to give them perfect efficiency.

THE RESPONSES TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The cheering responses *from every quarter* to the call of the President for more troops have produced the highest enthusiasm here to-day.

GENS. McDOWELL AND ORD.

Major-Gens. McDowell and Ord spent the day in the City, and after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburgh.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Tax bill occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. The cotton clause elicited lengthy debate, and Senators Wilson and Fessenden had a tilt over the propriety of licensing liquor-shops—the former reprehending the practice and the latter approving it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the House the message of the President recounting the circumstances under which at the beginning of the war it was deemed wise to intrust certain moneys to Edwin D. Morgan, Alexander Cummings, R. M. Blatchford, and other citizens of New-York, to be expended for naval and military supplies, was read. The President's assumption of the entire responsibility of the matter created considerable surprise among those who lately voted to censure Mr. Cameron for his connection with it. Fifty thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SIGEL.

A great concourse of citizens, including many Germans, waited upon Gen. Sigel, at Willard's Hotel, this evening, to tender him a serenade. After the band had discoursed the National airs, and in response to loud calls, Gen. Sigel appeared in citizen's dress on the steps on Fourteenth-street, and spoke a few words. The burthen of his remarks was that he had come to Washington as a soldier to receive orders, and was ready to go whenever the cause of the Union called him. He paid a high tribute to the soldiers of the West, and urged the necessity of continued action in prosecuting the war against the rebellion, preferring, as he said, "A bad retreat to a good stand still." His earnest words were received by the crowd with tumultous cheerings. He was followed by Gen. Carl Schurz and Representatives Lovejoy and Washburne, who made brief and spirited speeches, and were loudly applauded. The demonstration being over, those [illegible] repaired to his rooms, where many visitors were introduced to him by Representatives Hickman and Olin.

THE SEVENTH NOT ARRIVED.

Considerable disappointment is expressed here this evening at the non-arrival of the Seventh Regiment. Many persons gathered on the avenue to witness its entry into the city.

SOLDIERS' BODIES NOT TO BE EXHUMED.

Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals until the 1st of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads.

The following have been appointed Acting Masters' Mates, and ordered to New-York: Henry D. Francis, Benjamin F. Morris, John F. Lovejoy, Peter C. Asserton, Frederick Furbish, Charles Bostwick, George F. Benson, Oscar Wemsell, John Sears and John H. Levimott.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the Allied Powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.

It is understood that the Treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, is the same as that rejected by the Mexican Congress, Nov. 23, 1861, of which the following is the text:

CONVENTION.

Between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the settlement of various questions now pending between the two Governments.

Desirous of putting an end to the present suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Legation and the Government of Mexico, by an arrangement removing the cause of such suspension, and at the same time settling certain other questions in which the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Republic are mutually interested, they have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of* the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, Señor D. Manuel Maria de Zamacona, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The sum still remaining due to British subjects of the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca, as well as the $670,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation, in the month of November last, shall be repaid to the lawful owners thereof, by an assignment made for that purpose by the Mexican Government, corresponding to ten per cent. of the import duties, to be taken out of that portion of the additional duties commonly known under the denomination of *Mejoras Materiales*.

ARTICLE II.

The rate of interest due from the time when the money was taken to be paid on both these sums from the same fund shall be as follows, namely: 6 per cent. per annum on the $660,000, and 12 per cent. per annum on the remainder of the money due to British subjects from the money abstracted from the conducta at the Laguna Seca.

ARTICLE III.

All treaties, conventions and agreements heretofore concluded between the two high contracting parties, shall remain binding in their totality on both parties in all affecting the British and Mexican interest; and the Supreme Decrees of the 14th of October, 1856, and 23d of January, 1857, do likewise remain in full *force* and vigor in all that concerns the London bondholders.

ARTICLE IV.

Such sums of money owing to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time all payments were suspended by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid to the owners thereof, together with six per cent. interest thereon of the same fund, as is set apart for the Legation and Laguna Seca Claims, when those shall have been liquidated.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing contained in this Convention shall in any way interfere with the stipulations of other agreements or conventions, by which the goods imported in French vessels are free from contributing to British assignments, until the French Convention shall have been wholly paid off, as well as the arrears due on other claims as arranged with Admiral Penaud, have also been liquidated, when the quota belonging to the British Convention bondholders shall be augmented, as agreed on, by two per cent. additional.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Consular agents and agents of bondholders at the different ports of the Republic shall be entitled to exact the production of all Custom-house books and papers as may have reference to their *clients'* interest, and to *call for ships' manifests, bills* of lading, and all other documents which for the above-named purpose they may consider necessary to examine.

Every month a statement of the duties incurred and of the liquidation of the assignments due to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders at each of the Custom-houses shall be delivered to the British Consul resident at the port, and in those places where there is no British Consul such statements shall be given to the agents of the respective funds, provided there be any such on the spot.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to insure with every certainty the fulfilment of the conditions contained in the preceding articles, the assignments made over to the British creditors shall henceforth be represented by certificates to be issued by the Ministry of Finance, according to the regulations which shall be framed by said Ministry, and no importer will be permitted in future to pay the duties on his cargo without at the same time paying said assignments, which shall not be paid in cash or in any other form except in the said certificates, under the penalty of a second payment of double the amount, one-half in certificates and the other in cash, which latter half shall be given to the informer of the fraud.

The Minister of Finance shall deliver a sufficient quantity of said certificates to the representatives of both classes of bondholders in Mexico, who shall be required to keep enough of them on hand, both in this City and the port, to enable the importer to obtain them with the facility required.

For greater security, these certificates must be signed by the representative of the aforesaid bondholders, as well as by the aforesaid agents, and after liquidation, they shall be remitted by the collectors of the maritime and frontier Custom-house directly to the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take due note thereof in forming the account current of the respective debts.

ARTICLE VIII.

The assignments of ten per cent. of the duties attended to in article I., for the purposes above specified, shall commence from the date of the signature of this Convention, and the assignments belonging to the London bondholders and to the Convention bondholders, secured to them by Article III., shall begin from the first day of January, 1862.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood that the Mexican Government shall be free from the responsibility of a debtor to a creditor in so far as concerns any such sums as shall have been paid by them at the end of each month to the agents of the respective bondholders, whom a liquidation of the sums so paid and received is duly made out and signed by the authorities of the Custom-houses and agents of the ports.

ARTICLE X.

In settling with the other foreign creditors of the Republic, the difficulties to which the law of the 17th of July last has given rise, no advantage shall be accorded to them with regard to time as to which the payment of the assignments shall be renewed, nor as regards the control that they may have in the Custom-houses which shall not by the same be conceded to the British creditors.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861. C. LENNOX WYKE.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFEAT OF BANKS—CAUSE OF IT—GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMS.

Washington, D. C., Monday, May 26, 1862.

The news of Gen. Banks' retreat from Strasburgh to Winchester was very depressing in Washington, and its effects were visible all day Saturday on the countenances of the people. But the announcement of yesterday, so fully confirmed this morning, that he had been attacked at Winchester and driven back to and across the Potomac, greatly intensified the public anxiety, creating for a few hours almost a panic—not for the safety of the Capital, but for the prosperity of the National cause. This state of things arose, in great part, from the *lack of information on the part of our people as to the strength of Gen. Banks'* column, and the recent military movements in the Shenandoah Valley. Banks is a Major-General; but at the time he was attacked and driven back by 18,000 of the enemy under Gen. Jackson, he had not over a Brigadier-General's command. He had been stripped of all his division, save the handful wherewith he effected his retreat to the Potomac.

It is not my place nor yours to explain why this was done. We know that when McClellan's campaign on the peninsula was disarranged, the reason assigned was that the reappearance of a strong rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley made it necessary to retain the army under Banks and Shields there. And this, in turn, necessitated the keeping of McDowell in front of Washington. And, with this explanation, all further information to the public on this topic was prohibited by the rigid application of the censorship. When, therefore, the country read that Gen. Banks had been overborne and driven pell-mell down the Shenandoah Valley, through Winchester, and across the Potomac, the alarm was great; for, in the language of the Times editorial of Sunday, the public believed he had "a large force"—a *corps d'armée*—under his command.

It was not allowed to your correspondents to say that Banks had been deprived of nearly his entire army, against his earnest protest—nor that his friends, who had visited his camp and found him stripped of his men, and greatly dejected, had urged him to resign, which advice he had bravely and sturdily rejected—all this was contraband. But the enemy knew well enough how weak Banks had become, whether the loyal people of the Union did or not, and the enemy were not slow to avail themselves of his weakness to make the late tremendous dash upon him. And the country, from the very ignorance it had been kept in, was the more frightened to learn that his army (!) had been beaten and driven across the Potomac.

But this simple statement is enough. The country has recovered from the shock, and Jackson, we hope, will pay for his temerity by being captured before he can retrace his steps to Staunton. But is it not singular how sensitive the nation is to the slightest rebuff to any part of its army? Here, we have the first repulse for many weeks of active war. We have taken *Fort Pulaski, Fort Jackson, New-Orleans, Newbern, Norfolk, the Navy-yard* and *Yorktown* and are hanging like a thunder-cloud over the Confederate Capital. Everywhere our columns press upon vital points of the rebellion, and to all reasonable minds it seems that the days of the dark conspiracy are numbered. But not all the cheer of so many and so great successes seems to have animated the country so much as this single reverse of Banks' *brigade* has depressed it.

This should not be so. In all wars reverses will now and then befal the best leaders and the best cause. It is what we should look for; and whether we look for it or not, it is what will, nevertheless, most surely happen. Panic alarms over misfortunes are unmanly, and the people should try to educate themselves into a more steadfast faith in their Government, and a greater moral heroism to break the force and effect of occasional and inevitable reverses.

As the country was not allowed to know that Banks was too weak to withstand a formidable attack at Strasburgh, or elsewhere in his department, I am doubtful if it is not contraband for me to assure you that he is now largely reinforced, and that every disposition has been made that is possible to capture Jackson and his rebel army. Gen. Banks has the sympathy and applause of every good citizen and soldier about Washington. YORK.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the *St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.*, (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!
NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.
ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,
(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get
HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,
"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,
Tho' you search all around—
So do not delay, nor go out of your way,
'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
New-York, May 15, 1862.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Jeff. Davis' Coachman will speak this EVENING in the Zion Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts. Admittance 10 cents.

MARRIED.

Bellows—Delano.—In this City, on Monday, May 26, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles Bellows to Mary Ellen, daughter of C. Delano, all of this City.

Fawcett—Young.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Fredk. Sill, George Fawcett to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mary Young, both of this City.

Hudson—Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. James Eells, Henry H. Hudson to Mary E., eldest daughter of Gerrit Smith.

Hull—Kline.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Price, John Henry Hull to Georgiana, third daughter of Leonard Kline, Esq.

Wilbur—Ross.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William C. McGee, Edward R. Wilbur, of New-York City, to Virginia, only daughter of Andrew W. Ross, Esq.

DIED.

Allen.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 26, Juliet, eldest child of James M. H. and Rebecca Allen, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Darius Allen, No. 8 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Butler.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 26, Thomas E., son of John Q. A. and Almira E. Butler, aged 3 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 25 Debevoise-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Allen, Mrs. Eunice E. Brown, wife of Hugh H. Brown, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 65th year of her age.

Betts.—In Litchfield, on Monday, May 19, of consumption, Henry B. B. Betts, aged 25 years.

Cutter.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major Wm. W. Cutter, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

Falls.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, Theodore, youngest son of Mary F. and the late W. H. Falls, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 7 West 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Gates.—In the Douglas Hospital, Washington, on Monday, May 26, George C. Gates, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., from sickness contracted before Yorktown, aged 20 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

Hunting.—In Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, William W. Hunting, formerly of New-York, aged 44 years.

Funeral will take place at Madison, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

McClure.—On Sunday, May 25, of typhoid fever, Mr. James S. McClure, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., but for many years a resident and highly respected merchant of Beardstown, Ill.

Palmer.—On Sunday, May 25, at 3 o'clock A. M., after a short and severe illness, Jane, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 [illegible].

[illegible].—On [illegible], May [illegible], after a short illness, [illegible].

[illegible]

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, [illegible] Smith, daughter of J. Ogden and Augustus [illegible] Smith, aged 15 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

Westerfield.—On Monday, May 26, after a short illness, David H. Westerfield, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Wills.—On Friday, April 18, in Elk Creek, Girard, Erie County, Penn., while on a visit to his brother, Josiah K. Wills, youngest son of Jas. B. Wills, formerly of this City, in the 16th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 249.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Kentucky, Class 250.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 197.—May 27, 1862.
30, 49, 1, 17, 38, 21, 73, 42, 56, 58, 35, 65.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 250.—May 27, 1862.
61, 57, 64, 27, 38, 6, 19, 74, 56, 17, 58, 34, 4, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICERS AND MEN, ATTENTION.
READ THIS.
Messrs. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in recommending to those afflicted with tender feet, your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have derived great benefit from their use. Upon the march of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, from Annapolis to Washington, in April last, in which Regiment I then had command of Company G, my feet were badly abused. By the kindness of Maj. Patton, I obtained a pair which he was then using, and in the short space of one week, my feet were entirely cured.

I now consider them indispensable, and cheerfully, at your request, add my testimony to the many already in your possession.

I am, dear Sir, your ob't servant,
J. D. MORIARTY,
Maj. Commanding Second Fire Zouaves, Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 30 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark GEN. GREEN, 262 83-95ths tons burden, 97 feet 5 inches long, 24 feet 2 inches broad, 11 feet 6 inches deep; built at Camden, State of Maine, in 1843.

The schooner JOANNA WARD, 74 29-95ths tons burden, 60 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches deep, billet head; built in Charleston in 1850.

The schooner MAJOR BARBOUR, American tonnage, 102 8-95ths tons; length, 80 feet 6 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 5 feet 6 inches, built in New-Jersey in 1847.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.
New-York, May 26, 1862.

$1 EVERYBODY WANTS IT. $1
CALL AND SEE VAN ANDEN'S
"ONE DOLLAR" PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Extraordinary inducements to intelligent agents.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE
SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Roaches.
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Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in moulds to any part of the City.
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Orders for the above promptly filled, to the special interest of the purchaser.
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SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Crystal, cut and Engraved GLASSWARE, Kitchen FURNISHINGS. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE.
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AT THE NEW STORE,
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Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets of FRENCH PORCELAIN and STONE CHINA, New Shapes and Designs of Decorations.
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New and Choice Patterns—Low Prices.
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TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL.—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 370 Broadway.

SOME PHYSICIANS RISE ABOVE PETTY prejudices. Such recommend DURNO'S SNUFF from its known efficacy.
"No rule without an exception," unless in the use of DURNO'S SNUFF for Catarrh, which cures everybody of that loathsome disease.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—REUNION OF THE Class of '42, at the ensuing Commencement, first Wednesday August. By request of Classmates. A. BALLARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
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LES MISERABLES.

The American copyright translation is published and for sale this morning.
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Large octavo paper covers, price 50 cents.
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LES MISERABLES.

[illegible] the publisher of this magnificent work to say anything in its favor.

The European and American journals have been teeming with floods of criticism, [illegible] the advent of this unannounced [illegible].

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The French feuilletonists and critics [illegible] every adjective in its praise.

Its appearance has been followed by a [illegible] in the literary world. Two enormous editions, [illegible] each, were swept off within [illegible] of its publication, and telegraphic orders arriving from all parts of Europe remained unfilled.

It is the acknowledged literary event of the century. In the way of a novel, there is nothing grander in all [illegible].

[illegible]

THE LATE ROYAL [illegible] PRINCE ALBERT.

The June number of the
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
is embellished with a splendid Portrait of Prince Albert, of England.

The number is also enriched with an interesting table of contents, with numerous articles with which the reader can hardly fail to be pleased.

BIBLE TRANSLATORS.

The May number of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is adorned with a beautiful tri-portrait of the Bible-Translators into various languages of Western Asia—Dr. Goodell, Dr. Riggs, and Dr. Schauffler, Missionaries of the American Board.

The number is also enriched with an interesting table of contents and articles of varied character.

The patrons of literature will find in the ECLECTIC all which they can reasonably ask or expect, both of art and literature, and treasures worth preserving. Please send orders to the office, which, if paid in advance, receive a choice of beautiful engravings. Address
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
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Corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st.
New Styles opened daily.
*Also, all the NEW BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail.

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Issued to City subscribers in parts, semi-monthly, payable on delivery in parts, at 25 cents, or monthly, 50 cents. Call upon, or address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
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PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL,
Author of Woman and Her Diseases, and a Practical Treatise on the more obscure Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, has established a spacious private hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of cases requiring operations, or prolonged domestic treatment unattainable at hotels or boarding-houses. The diseases to which Dr. D. more especially confines his attention, are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, deformities of lips and eyes, externally visible tumors, or cross-eyes, &c., &c. Hemorrhoids, ruptures, piles, fistula, and concealed abscesses of the rectum, cured without the knife or ligature. Over 500 cases of piles and fistula have been cured during the past ten years by Dr. DIXON's improved process. In every case the patient should be seen and examined by Dr. DIXON.

Robert Ford, Esq., Brooklyn; B. G. Sandford, late Cashier of the Bowery Bank; R. Livingston, Livingston, Kirkland & Co., New-York; John Alexander Thomson, Monticello, N. Y.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; John Lima, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Andrew Gabler, Esq., Bayard of Newton, N. J., and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union, have been under the care of Dr. DIXON for this distressing affection, and have kindly permitted reference to them.

KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

The SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Third Edition. Contents: Is it Proper to Limit the Increase of a Family? Moral and Physiological Questions; Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; On Piles and Fistula in Producing Consumption; Evil Effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Stricture, with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons; An Unexpected Guest. 25 cents. No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

The entire work, elegantly bound, lettered and indexed, in five large volumes of 460 pages each, may be had for $7. It is a great health library for the people.

Office hours for consultation at No. 42 5th-av., from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his Hospital and cannot be seen.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE.
TO CAPTAINS OR RECRUITING SERVICE UNDER THE NEW LEVY.

The undersigned begs leave to offer the Union Barracks, East New-York, L. I., as the most suitable quarters for recruits in the State. Cars leave the South, Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes for the grounds. Subsistence furnished immediately, on application to W. H. WALKER, Manager of Union Barracks, No. 54 Franklin-st., New-York.

Headquarters Thirty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York, May 27, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, NO. 8.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, Tompkins Market, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to proceed to Washington in compliance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, THIS DAY. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick soled shoes, two extra pairs woolen undershirts and drawers, three pairs woolen stockings, and towels.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
Chas. M. Catlin, Adjutant.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, 300 able-bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 15 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 52 Franklin-st., New-York.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., BROOKLYN.—This Regiment is under marching orders for Washington. A few recruits will be accepted upon application to the Headquarters, Arsenal, Portland-av., or at the Recruiting Office, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Uniform and equipments complete will be provided.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The Engineer Corps of this regiment will receive recruits at their armory, over Centre Market, in order to form the Eighth Company. Men wishing to join can do so by calling at the armory between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. By order of Col. MARTIN.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS will report at Governor's Island THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, to be mustered out. All knapsacks, haversacks and canteens must be turned in.
J. E. MACFARLAND, Lieut.-Col. Com'ding.

ATTENTION, MILITARY.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 150 Broadway, corner Howard-st., have on hand a large assortment, ready made, of marching boots, lace boots and leggings, at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SUITE OF UNIFORM of the Seventh Regiment, nearly new, in good order, and at a low price. Apply at No. 20 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
THE AUCTION SALE
Of the entire
STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE
Of the late firm of
A. Bembe & A. Kimbel, No. 585 Broadway.
Will be continued
TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE CONCERT PROJECTED BY THE members of the Seventh Regiment, which was to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday Evening, is of necessity postponed, in consequence of the sudden march of the Regiment.

The Concert will be given on the return of the regiment. Parties who may have purchased tickets, will have the money returned on application to the parties from whom they paid it.

The Veterans of the National Guard, to whom the matter was referred by the Committee on the departure, deem this the most politic course, under the circumstances, to secure to this noble and generous charity the aid which the members of the gallant Seventh contemplated. By order of Col. STEVENS.
Abner Taylor, Adjutant.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

REST FOR THE WEARY.
Sleepy Hollow (CHAIR) much improved.
IMMEDIATE REPOSE ATTAINED.
Also, all varieties of Patent Chairs for comfort.
MANUFACTURED BY M. W. KING, AGENT,
Late of Broadway, now of No. 70 East Broadway.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you immediate relief. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

AUCTION SALES.

... Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED STOCK, STORE FIXTURES, &c., By C. W. DAVENPORT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 545 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.,) the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE. Also Lounges, Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c. CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterburys, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c. DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c. Also, one ... piano-forte, one French china dinner set and china vases; also, unfinished stock, sofa and chair frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, ... Stearns & Marvin's safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, awning fixtures, &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

Russell W. Westcott(?), Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c. At No. 122 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at ½ o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, ... consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, ... mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesroom, No. 158 BROADWAY. Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly carved rosewood and black walnut, bedsteads, &c. &c. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining furniture of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve. EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES. MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS Will sell, through EDWARD SCHENCK, On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7½ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve. N. THURSTON & SONS.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a span of handsome long-tailed gray horses, 16 hands high, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound. Also, a light four-seat phaeton, with top on back seat. Also, double harness.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS, with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 16 William-st., on the 2d of June next. E. M. GILBERT, HENRY KEEP, A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

Lockwood, Brothers & Underhill, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Nos. 29 Murray and 32 Warren sts. REGULAR SALE OF STRAW GOODS, COMPRISING LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, BLOOMERS, UNIONS, ETC. ALSO, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, IN VARIETY.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 9 Nassau-st.: Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, golden, golden and brown sherries, in demijohns and cases; ports, madeiras, pale and dark brandies, gin, whiskies, &c., including the balance of the ... in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. ... Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; ... champagnes, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice ... stock, including about 30 magnums old Regina ..., old white port, old pale sherry, 1820; old Cognac, 1820; one vintage octave, ditto, vin. 1795. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are warranted strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Concha, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Prensados, Operas, Trabucos, Media Regalia Zarzuelas, &c., in Cayetano, Cervantes, ..., Flor de Ortiz, Antiguidad, ... and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 35 East 20th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, made by Worcester; walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, hair and husk mattresses, ... cut and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immediately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV.; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, card receiver, gilt and enamelled mantel clock and mechanical lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 680 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, ... which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the ... of 6th-av. and 44th-st., an assortment of household furniture, &c., (removed for convenience of ...) consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, &c., ... in two colored brocatel and crimson reps, mahogany extension table, marble-top sideboards with mirrors, ... rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, ... marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, ... cribs, mirrors, dining-tables, mahogany dining chairs in morocco, black walnut and iron hall chairs, lace curtains, ... velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, chandeliers, &c. Also, a small lot of kitchen utensils. Also, 16 oak and black walnut extension tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

... Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of Mr. Tunis ..., No. 119 Nassau-st. From the nursery and grounds of Mr. William C. Wilson, of Astoria and 14th-st., many of the rarest plants in this collection, remarkable for size and flower, which will be a great addition to private nurseries, to which the attention is called as one-quarter usually will buy.

A. S. Richards(?), Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of new and choice goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $25 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room in the basement. Entrance No. 829 Broadway. GEO. W. HUNT, *CHAS. W. NASH,* } Proprietors.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen. The rooms are spacious and airy. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—NO. 150 NINTH-STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find large and small rooms, with good board, by applying at the above number. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain board in a small family where few boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 14 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 40 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AN ELEGANT suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor of first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 27 10th-st., near 5th-av., to single gentlemen, or to gentleman and wife. Also, a well-furnished room in fourth story.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table, in a desirable location, with a first-class private family, No. 266 4th-av., southwest cor. 21st-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 42 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-STREET, OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Eligible rooms to let, with or without board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to single gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 60 Irving-place. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD. THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 34 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 263 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING—WESTCHESTER County, on the Sound, 2¾ miles above Harlem River. Location and apartments very superior; boating and stabling. A retired family will take two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen of undoubted reference, willing to pay liberally. The place is first-class in every respect, fine grounds, gas, water, billiard-room; convenient to the City by boats and train at all hours. Address PRIVATE BOARD, Box No. 2,975 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING a farm in a pleasant village in Connecticut will soon remove his family to spend the Summer; will return Oct. 1; one or two families would be accommodated on moderate terms; quiet neighborhood, delightful country, excellent accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 86 Chamber-st., or No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT NEWTOWN, CONN.—A FEW gentlemen and ladies, or families, can be accommodated with board, at a first-class hotel, for the Summer, or longer, on moderate terms; fine scenery, good fishing, and beautiful drives. For further particulars, apply to WM. CLARKE, Esq., No. 5 Pine-st., or to W. J. DICK, Proprietor, at Newtown, Conn.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. ..., Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH. CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, April 26, 1862.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, WEST POINT, WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, FOR THE SEASON. The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board. WM. B. COZZENS. West Point, May 24, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE-SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 34 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. B. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LITTLE FARM OF 14 acres, good two-story house (9 rooms) and out-buildings, all in good order, abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., (elevated and choice location,) 10 minutes' walk from church, school, Post-office, and depot Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 16 miles from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE at auction on the first day of July by the Administrators of Roswell Reed, deceased, to close the estate. For particulars see Times of Saturday.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN, LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease, or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 69 Gold-st. up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackeenac (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 35 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. G. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 129TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms, large carriage-house; 12 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid view on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,000. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, at Spuyten Duyvel, opposite King's Bridge, with outbuildings and thirteen acres of land; it is well shaded and commands a fine view. There are ten rooms, besides store-room and numerous pantries. There is a kitchen-range and furnace, and water is supplied in iron pipes. There is a variety and abundance of the choicest fruit. Seven minutes' time to Hudson River Railroad, and 1½ hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles through the Central Park. Inquire at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHWAY-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x36, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $350. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 125 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITABLE out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 20 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. G. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTCHESTER County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depot of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 7 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 162 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 33 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BRICK house and grounds, fronting on the New-York bay, in Hudson County, New-Jersey. Can be had at a moderate rent. Possession immediate. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW CANAAN, Conn., house, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells; beautiful location; 15 acres adjoining if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 132 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. N. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 39 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c. Rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $600. Also, several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 6th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 356 AND 358 West 26th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 231 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. ... Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience, ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 36 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 424 Broadway.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FURNISHED house, with an acre of ground, for eleven months from 1st of June next. Rent, $275. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 33 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 26 feet front, house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 28th sts., and 5th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,361 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND FRAMES for sale extremely low for cash, much less than cost of importation. Sizes of plates ... Can be seen at ... Hall, No. ... Grand-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; understands all kinds of plain family sewing, or would do fine washing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear. Call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family. Apply at No. 148 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A young Scotch girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would go out by the week as dressmaker. Call at No. 290 Varick-st., near Carmine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; or would take care of children from 3 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 130 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and sewer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 370 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, 26 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above; or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Is willing to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a neat and quick sewer; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 16 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other is an excellent seamstress, and would be willing to make herself useful; if possible, would prefer to live together. Call at No. 196 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the fruit store, No. 252 4th-st., corner of Thompson.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 789 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 19th-st., below the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, 16 years of age, desires a situation in the country with a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.; wages $4 to $5.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 461 Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to do the general housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 229 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present employers, 105 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 225 West 37th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, a situation to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and very kind to children; resides with her parents at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, good soups, pastries, jellies, and all kinds of game; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objections to go a short distance in country, has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear. Call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would go with a family to the country; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years and a half. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 208 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 39 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, suitable woman, as cook, *who understands her* business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing, or to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman a situation as professed cook; has lived in some of the first families in England; has also good City reference. Call at No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, bread and biscuit. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 55 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 39 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family, and has no objection to assist in the washing, or would go a short distance in the country. Address to No. 112 West 14th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has lived in the best of families; understands all kinds of pastry, bread, soups and game; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 450 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist with washing; is perfectly acquainted with, and can discharge the duties satisfactorily; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, in a small private family, or to do the work for two or three persons in a family. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 171 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as cook in a first-class family; has good reference; to prevent trouble, will do no washing. Can be seen at No. 1 Washington-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, sisters, both in one house, one as first-class cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The chambermaid has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as most excellent cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 East 9th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till suited.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Welsh woman as cook or laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 Allen-st., first floor, in rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 5 West 37th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable steady young woman, with a reference of five years from her last place, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country—prefers the latter; knows her duties thoroughly; can make excellent bread. Apply at No. 370 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st., first floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, an American, work by the day in private families or would take work home; understands her business thoroughly. Call on or address M. T., No. 115 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, in a private family or first-class boarding-school; no objection to travel or the country; reference as to character and capability from her employer's, where she has lived many years. Can be seen or address, for this week, at her present employer's, No. 283 Madison-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, by a man and wife, who can produce the highest testimonials as to respectability. Apply at No. 67 West 24th-st., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; would make herself generally useful; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 48 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, from the country, would do housework for a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. A note sent to WM. TATE, No. 580 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., stove store, will be attended to immediately.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Irish girl, to do general housework and make herself generally useful in a private family; is a first-rate embroiderer. Inquire at No. 794 Washington-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 Varick-st., in rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best reference. Call at No. 128 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands the business thoroughly; or would like to travel with a lady; can produce unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 397 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; prefers the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, washing and ironing; can give the best of reference as to capability; gentlemen's washing carefully attended to; also, family washing at the lowest terms. Call at No. 217 East 13th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 54 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as laundress; would cook also, if required; has the best references. Call at No. 387 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted in private family, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid; who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present place for three days at No. 11 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 East 19th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of babes; seamstress or chamberwork; has no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as child's nurse. Is willing to travel. Reference given. Apply at 169 West 23d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; best of references. Apply at No. 195 West 37th-st.

A GOOD AND EFFICIENT NURSE, NOT seasick, wishes to engage with a family going to England, to take care of children during the voyage; no compensation required beyond the payment of her passage. Address Box No. 3,400 Post-Office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to ironing baby's robes; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years and a half. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; understands *perfectly the care of a baby from its birth*; has the very best of City reference, and four years from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 East 12th-st., front basement, near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or children, or would do chamberwork; has the best references. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 150 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress or light chamberwork, &c.; no objections to the country. Apply at No. ... St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.; ring the small bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 158 3d-av., near 10th-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a Protestant American woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 15th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 65 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, active and tidy young girl wishes a situation as waitress or would go as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; has City reference; no objection to the country. *Can be seen at No. 43 Perry-st., second floor, front room.*

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chamberwork and waiting, &c.; no objections to assist in a little washing and ironing, if required; no objections to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call or send to No. 160 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC—In great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the ... Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) ... Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, tried and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 10th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN, FULLY qualified for his duties, desires a situation in City or country; understands making all kinds of fancy drinks; no objection to go any distance; would like a watering place, or any other respectable situation. Apply at No. 378 8th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper or assistant, by a young man thoroughly acquainted with double-entry, a good accountant and writer, and who can give excellent City reference for integrity, &c. Moderate salary accepted. Address A. J. D., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted, by a young man; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver, and would take care of a garden and make himself useful about a small place; has good recommendations from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days, F. H., Box No. ... Times Office. The best of City reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, with long and satisfactory references given, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City and country reference given. Address M. T., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is a good driver; has the best of references. Address C. H., Box No. 203 Times Office, or call at Bradley's livery stable, corner 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country; good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINGLE man, American, wants a situation on a farm or some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without encumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 11 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man, (small family,) has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references as to character and capability. Address, or call on, F. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 11 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, trees and vines, the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. W., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of horses or other stock. Address B. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN OF STRICTLY sober habits, and who can furnish good reference, wishes a situation as porter in a store. Address B. C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address E. P. T., No. 118 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation, as waiter, in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the highest recommendations from the first families in town. A note addressed to J. M. C., Box No. 209 New-York Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced man, who can produce the best of recommendations from his last employer; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 597 Broadway, fourth story.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishman, as waiter; good City reference. Apply to PARK & TILFORD, corner of 9th-st. and Broadway.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife are anxious to find a situation in the country; the man as gardener, and would mind a horse, &c.; the woman as cook, &c.; they are honest and respectable and have good recommendations. Address HELP, Box No. 210 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A THOROUGH coachman and groom wanted; must be a Protestant, single man, perfectly honest, industrious, temperate and obliging, with the best of City recommendations to that effect; to drive both in country and City. Address, with name and reference, HARRISON, Box 208 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG UNmarried man, as coachman, to go in the country; one who can make himself generally useful. Address, with particulars, wages, age, &c., B. J., Box No. 193 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD GARDENER, unmarried, to go in the country; one who understands the care of horses; a permanent situation. Address B. J., Box 193 Times Office, stating age, wages, &c.

A MARRIED GARDENER WANTED—ONE that understands his business, and is willing to take charge of a horse and cow, for a country-seat; must come well recommended. Address P. O., Box No. 205, Newark, N. J.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do housework. Apply at No. 85 Broome-st. Wages $3 a month.

A WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer months. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 41 University-place, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—ONE FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a dry goods commission house; wages first year $50; must reside with his parents. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,394.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a job printing-office, as compositor, and who desires to perfect his knowledge of job work. Apply at No. 311 John-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, a fly-finisher at No. 245 West 28th-st., near the 8th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 25 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWNtown truck work. Address, stating age, color, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SIDE-SADDLE, small enough for a pony, 13 hands high. Address No. 40 Lafayette-place.

TO BAKERS.—THREE BAKE WAGONS made to order, for sale very cheap, by J. M. QUIMBY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; ... Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. ... Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS save over 25 per cent. of the fuel required for flue or plain cylinder boilers, while they have all the advantages of strength, cheapness, and simplicity of construction, convenience and safety in use, claimed for either. Send for a circular to H. BOARDMAN, No. 94 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENGINE, ... inch cylinder, or the castings. Answer, stating price, from City or country. Address ENGINE, Box No. 197 Times Office.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—Solid leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 45 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
[illegible] and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 178 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered that the Receivers be, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1861, and the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."
In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid, on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the [illegible] day of May, 1862. A. G. FLAGG, JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unexchanged Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James S. Johnson,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Duane-st.
At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st. TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $16,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $35,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1857, payable July 1, 1870, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 42 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 20
Assets	1,071,518 20

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 84 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 218 East 28th-st., near 2d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I. O. POLVER is no longer in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and no debts of his contracting will be paid by them. A. BARMORE, President.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 12 Park-row, Times Buildings, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 43 and 9; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 23; repairing pier No. 20, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,000 SADDLE-HORSES.
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.
All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.
Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 16 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed.) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 16½ hands high, and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28¾-inch 10-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28¾-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck.
500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.
Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, CHARLES J. CHIPP, ISAAC DAYTON, } Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED & FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

F. P. F. P. F. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT FILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 38 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Patients at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (thirteen of which have been in the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 248 to 260. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin permanently cured in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered systems. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst case. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,327 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A certain and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 15 years, an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 63 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $150
Third-class 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, June 14.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin .... $95 to $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin .... $30 to $35
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M. 1 P. M.	6 A. M. 1 P. M.
7 A. M. 3 P. M.	7 A. M. 3 P. M.
8 A. M. 4 P. M.	8 A. M. 5 P. M.
9 A. M. 6 P. M.	9 A. M. 6 P. M.
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	10 A. M. 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 3 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning; 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:30 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale & to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 503 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY CASKS GUANO WILL BE sold for storage on May 30, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Avenue A and 23d and 24th sts. W. E. FINCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, May 30.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Reappearance of
HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
The managers and directors of the French Benevolent Society of the ladies of
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Beg leave to announce that M. Hermann has, in the most generous manner, tendered them notably a
GRAND BENEFIT,
On FRIDAY NIGHT, May 30.
On this occasion
M. HERMANN
Will give one of his
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES,
Which have for the last eight months, in all parts of the country, produced the greatest furore.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats $1 00
Admission 50
The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, at the Academy of Music; Schirmer & Beer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE.
LAST NIGHT IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF ROSA GREGORIO.
MISS BATEMAN'S engagement MUST CLOSE THIS WEEK, in consequence of the prior engagements of the house.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28,
Positively the last night of
ROSA GREGORIO;
OR,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

Miss BATEMAN	as	ROSA GREGORIO
J. W. Wallack, Jr.	as	Albert de Bonneville
Edwin Adams	as	Antonio
T. De Walden	as	Gregorio

A. H. Davenport, A. D. Bradley,
Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Hind.
On THURSDAY EVENING,
THE BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Miss BATEMAN, for the last time in one of her great characters.
Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. J. W. Wallack and the whole company.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY (To-night)
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Blake
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Clara Douglas	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Mrs. Sloan

THURSDAY—
JOHN BULL.
FRIDAY—(Last Night)
A ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY—
MISS HENRIQUES' BENEFIT.
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
The LOVE CHASE will shortly be repeated for the last time.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
Begs to inform her friends and the public that her
FIRST BENEFIT
Since her first appearance on the stage, will take place on
SATURDAY, May 31.
On which occasion will be presented, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's five-act Comedy,
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Cast to the entire strength of the splendid company.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER,
WEDNESDAY, May 28.
Last night of Bulwer's great Comedy,
MONEY.
Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Seventh week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA .... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.
Mr. Peter Richings .... as .... Dr. Mathamatico.
New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS
Will be given by the
PUPILS OF THE COOPER UNION MUSIC CLASS,
In the Large Hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS EVENING.
The following artists have kindly consented to assist:

MME. STOEPEL,	THOS. WHITE,
MISS STOEPEL,	JAS. A. JOHNSON,
MISS COLEMAN,	F. EBEN.

GEO. BRISTOW, Conductor.
PETER COOPER, Esq., Treasurer.
Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 7¾ P. M.
Tickets 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS—SECOND WEEK
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-PLAYERS.
Will continue their concerts EVERY EVENING this week, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
A Grand Matinée SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED.
Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of Tuesday, June 3. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as One Hundred of the most Beautiful Babies living are engaged, besides Twins, Triplets and Fat Babies.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
GREAT SWEEPSTAKES.
On THURSDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stake of $600—mile heats, best three in five to wagons. James D. McMann names s. g. *Edward Eddy*; D. Pfifer names bl. m. *Stonewall*; S. McLaughlin names b. m. *Widow Macree*. Cars will leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes, and South Ferry every hour. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, May 28. Purse, $100. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness.
S. Crooks names s. g. *What is It.*
S. McLaughlin names s. g. *Nimble Dick.*
D. Pfifer names b. g. *James Lynch.*
D. Tallman names s. m. *Gila.*
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma.*
Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the Course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING MATCH, FRIDAY, May 30, [illegible]. Purse $[illegible]. Double team, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
H. Woodruff names *Bell* and *Alice.*
I. McLaughlin names *Flag* and *Pauline.*
D. Mace names *Hawk* and *Duncan.*
D. Tallman names *Fannie* and *Gila.*
Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, May 28. Match $1,000. Mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagons.
Hiram Woodruff names *g. g. Lady Shelby.*
Daniel Pfifer names b. m. *Kitty West.*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,
MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,
will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.
Nos. 66 and 68 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 169 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA!
[illegible]
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
[illegible]
LITTLE BOBBY, [illegible] YEARS OLD,
The Champion Jig Dancer, [illegible], will appear on the platform with Com. Nutt, and on the stage at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT:
The smallest man of his age in the world. The [illegible] COMMODORE NUTT
will be on exhibition at all hours, and at the evening performances.
VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES,
songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c. Also to be seen at all hours THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED.
Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of TUESDAY, June 3. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as one hundred of the most beautiful babies living are engaged, besides twins, triplets and fat babies.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
TWO NEW PIECES.
FIRST TIME EVER PLAYED.
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
HALF A DOLLAR,
received with shouts of applause,
AND THE
BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE
ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,
including the
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF THE
FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
IN THE
ELFIN BOWER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... [illegible]
PETER THE GREAT.
THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
THE PEEP O' NIGHT BOYS.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY.
A GRAND MUSICAL COMMEMORATION OF TOM MOORE'S BIRTHDAY.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
(WEDNESDAY,) May 28, 1862.
GUSTAVUS GEARY
Has the honor of announcing that he has made arrangements to give the above interesting
MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION,
In Commemoration of the
EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTHDAY OF TOM MOORE,
When several of his beautiful Lyrics and Gems of his world-renowned
IRISH MELODIES
Will be performed by a number of the
BEST ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK.
Admission, Fifty Cents; Tickets to admit three, One Dollar. Seats secured at the Hall without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.

RAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.
HIS ONLY SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS IN THIS CITY DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIS SECOND ENTERTAINMENT,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.
HOW TO BREAK IN AND TAME THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES.
A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT
Previous to his first entertainment,
WILL TAKE ON THIS OCCASION
HIS SECOND LESSON.
Price of tickets, 50 cents; reserved, [illegible] cents extra; reserved seats on the platform, [illegible] each. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; Sibell's, Wall-st., and the principal hotels.
At particular request,
MR. J. S. RAREY
Will give
ONE GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Positively his last appearance in New-York.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD L. HUGHES, Theodore Dunn, [illegible] Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; [illegible] Chamberlain, Alexander McMillan, James M. [illegible], Henry J. Howland, Jacob Diets, Frederick Eppenstein, James V. Kenney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher [illegible], James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson D. Reed, George E. Thompson, Henry D. Ramsey, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Case.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my28-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. [illegible], John Robertson and Ryner S. Van Wyck, [illegible] and Henrietta Dubois, [illegible] and Trustees under the last will and testament of [illegible] C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 19, 1862.
HOFFMAN & PIERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my28-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of [illegible] street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That any person who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 10th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at the Clerk [illegible] P. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 109 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 16 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.
EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1823.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL OR send to the subscriber, where they can be supplied with every article of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type manufactured to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at [illegible] cents per pound.
[illegible] C. CONNER [illegible].

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] of the Maryland First, two companies of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, two companies of Maryland Guard, two Maine [illegible], and Capt. [illegible]'s Maryland, and Capt. Hyde's Pennsylvania cavalry companies, in which a few miles of Winchester, was abandoned to the enemy, before daylight the following morning.

Such unnecessarily large number of the Maryland Regiment have come in.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

[illegible] which Saturday morning, I was awaked to make preparation for immediate retreat. The rear-guard passed from the battle at Front Royal had retreated [illegible] the road which connects Strasburgh with Front Royal, and the enemy were known to be in close pursuit.

This movement, too, seemed evidently intended to cut off our communication with Winchester, and we saw, very naturally, before us the prospect of an enemy [illegible] our front, while Jackson, whom we had [illegible] to be behind us near Harrisonburgh, seemed [illegible] intending to push upon us in our rear, placing us between two fires, each doubtless larger than the little command which remained to us. Hence, after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to reinforce other less exposed divisions of the army.

We then learned that the forces of Ewell were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we moved on, and had proceeded three miles beyond Strasburgh, and crossed Cedar Creek Bridge, and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created among the men, indicated by the return of sutlers, teamsters and servants, who passed themselves, and giving warning to others to look out for the shells which would immediately be pouring over our heads. There was for a few moments a rush of men, mounted and dismounted, back over the road and through the fields, as if they had been pursued by large numbers of the enemy. Everything seemed to foretell an immediate battle. The sutlers received the intelligence with a shout and a rush for the rear.

Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted along the head of the column, and repeated all the way back to the other end. In a moment all were formed to take off their knapsacks, which were immediately stacked up by the roadside, and guards were appointed over them. All were ordered forward in line, and the men, though ordered to march, [illegible] down at the speed of double-quick.

Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAMS, who had not yet left Winchester, came riding rapidly with his Staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he passed, which continued up the column as he advanced to the front. Gen. BANKS soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of pleasure and confidence in their commander.

We followed closely, and the road was filled with stragglers, horses broken down, others with the mules suddenly away, and all deserted by their drivers. Some of them, in fright on the appearance of a few of Ashby's cavalry, and fled in a stampede for Winchester.

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear until the General and his body guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the enemy, and the cause for [illegible] was filled with the baggage-wagons, which were then supplemented by their innumerous followers, under the inspiring influence of the Wagon Master's whip, who, enraged at their cowardly rout, was [illegible] back with most unmerciful lashes to their started charge. Men were now seen flocking [illegible], and the baggage-train was again supplied with drivers.

On again we moved, into and through Middletown, and, when we reached Newtown, eight miles from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we dashed into the village, and hitched a small grove at the furthest end of the town, in which several of the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in sight. Forty of our soldiers had been captured the night before, and a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Most of the captured were sick.

One of them who was killed—DAVIS DICKERSON was his name, I think—was of Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment. I saw a lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. He asked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death.

Two of the rebel cavalry had been in the town in the morning, and a man who had come in from the Front Royal Road stated that a large force of infantry, [illegible] and a few miles away. We passed through, [illegible] meeting them, and on to Winchester [illegible].

The rear-guard of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body-guard of Gen. BANKS, had been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge across Cedar Creek, three miles from Strasburgh, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. [illegible], who was yet to come up, and would fend the [illegible]. While they were commencing the bridge with [illegible] any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of them except five.

The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons. The rear cavalry came up, and more than a hundred wagons were taken possession of by the enemy.

The cavalry, which were behind, have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester, to make a reconnoissance in Woodstock in order to anything could be learned of the anticipated attack in the rear. They were cut off by the cavalry of the enemy, and unable to return. Maj. COLLISS is among the captured, and Maj. SAWYER, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made good his escape with no further injury.

The loss in the cavalry it is impossible to state at present with any accuracy. After wandering through the roads and forests, they arrived in Winchester by midnight, and the remnant of them were on hand next day.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

After a long and anxious day's march I retired to rest in the town of Winchester. By daybreak upon the following morning, the voices of cannon and the rattle of musketry, coming in through my open window, brought me suddenly to the consciousness that the day had must be broken of its peaceful quiet by the dread and unnatural pursuits of war. I listened to the sounds and saw the smoke which rose from the hills, but three miles distant. During breakfast I heard the scamping of horses upon the road, and the heavy rolling of artillery over the pavements. Certainly, I thought, there can be no haste; we shall not be compelled to leave Winchester.

Presently there was a commotion, a sobbing among the women, and a running to and fro, which brought me to my feet in time to find our forces were started on a hasty retreat; and, as I saw flames rising from the burning buildings not far off, and heavy volumes of smoke roll upward from them, I began to realize that I was now in absolute Winchester. The enemy were in the other end of the town, as the rattle and roar of the musketry up the streets and between the houses soon plainly indicated. All the streets were full of our soldiers. Cavalry, were hitching their horses, and infantry, frightened by the rapidity of their mounted companions, were in consternation. All were trying to escape faster than their neighbors, detachment of all to be the last.

Presently the enemy's cannon boomed in the rear, and a shell cloved a smoke in the sky suddenly appearing, and then disclosing, showed where the ball had exploded. Some shells fell among our men, and the panic was quite general for a short time. Guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets and bayonet-scabbards scattered upon the ground in great confusion, thrown away by the panic-stricken soldiers. But our confusion and disorder were not of long duration.

Gen. BANKS, riding continually among the men, encouraging them kindly and firmly, shamed them to a consideration of their unbecoming demonstration. At length, attended by himself and Staff, with several others, across a field through which the soldiers were rapidly fleeing, the men were ordered to stop their flight, into formed into line, and made to march as in a soldier-like manner.

What occurred in the extreme rear of the column I am unable to state with confidence. Col. DONELLY, acting Brigadier-General, the fate of one of whose regiments—the First Maryland—has been already stated, with two of his regiments—the Twenty-eighth New-York and Fifth Connecticut—is reported, and on good authority, as captured. During the fight, which continued for two hours before the retreat from Winchester, the brigade behaved admirably, and repulsed the enemy, but being outflanked by superior numbers, was compelled to withdraw. Our Zouaves—DODSWORTH's brigade on the left, and GORMAN's upon the right—were in position along a gorge between two hills.

The Second Massachusetts was firing upon the enemy from behind a stone wall, when being opened upon by an enfilading fire from the enemy who had come upon our flank, they had to escape from them, coming as they were in vastly superior numbers.

At one point the enemy came up in a large hollow square, single file upon the front and back, and double file upon either side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, to fix bayonets and charge, which they did in good order.

Col. GORMAN and Staff are safe; also Gen. WILLIAMS and Staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from the houses opened fire of pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of them.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN, Twenty-eighth New-York, is said to have been killed; Col. KERR, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner; Col. MOSBY, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburgh. The baggage-train got safely as far as the Potomac, and many of the wagons had been conveyed across upon ferry-boats this morning.—*World.*

THE SEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 27.

A private dispatch from the Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, dated in camp near Harper's Ferry, Sunday, May 25, states that the Seventh is safe, and that it passed in safety through the town, in Maryland, at Williamsport. The officers are all safe. Fifty men are missing.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT SAFE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, May 27.

E. B. Ashmun, Manager, &c., New-York:

Intent in the report w contradiction of the report that the Seventy-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers has been cut to pieces. The regiment has not been in action, and is in good condition.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Colonel Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers.

THE CALL FOR MILITIA VOLUNTEERS.

Our City Regiments Furnished with Red Tape Instead of Uniforms.

In response to the call for Militia regiments, to report immediately at Washington, the armories of the Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and other City regiments were crowded, yesterday, with members and proffered recruits, anxious to meet the requirements of the Government in the hour of need. At least the four regiments named could have left for the seat of war last night, had not red tape intervened. The State authorities had done all in their power, and in connection with the United States officials, had issued the necessary arms, ammunition, equipments and rations, but the uniforms and clothing which had been promised were not forthcoming. In vain did the State authorities and the commandants of the several regiments represent what had been done, and their readiness to go immediately upon being uniformed. U. S. Assistant Quartermaster-General VINTON was inexorable. He stated that his orders were positive to issue no uniforms until all those receiving them had been mustered into the service of the United States. He could not recognize even the order of his superior officer, Major-Gen. MEIGS, commanding this Department. Even if the enemy were within five miles of Washington, and the troops could succor the Capital, and could not do it without these uniforms, he could not furnish them. He peremptorily refused to disobey instructions.

The consequence was that the armories were crowded with the expectant militia all day. The arms, equipments, &c., were received in due time and distributed; but in vain did the men wait for their uniforms. Few knew the cause, and all were disappointed.

Meanwhile, through some arrangement, there were 5,000 uniforms ordered to supply the Massachusetts contingent, and 2,000 for the Maine militia—all to be taken from this City, while our troops stood waiting—bound hand and foot and body in the inextricable coils of red tape. The Seventh Regiment went in their own uniforms, and were therefore unaffected by this position of the Assistant Quartermaster-General. The others must therefore wait until they can be duly mustered into service, which will be done at the rate of from one to two regiments per day—those furnishing the largest numbers will be uniformed first. There have been in all, thirteen regiments ordered out from this vicinity, viz: The Seventh, Eleventh, Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh under the first order, and the Twenty-eighth, Nineteenth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth under an order issued yesterday. The State authorities have uniforms for one regiment which will be issued to-day.

REGIMENTS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON FORTHWITH.

The following order from the State Adjutant-General was received in this City last evening:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Gens. SANDMAN and DUNTZE are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

MOVEMENT OF REGULARS.

An order from the War Department was received yesterday by Gen. HARVEY BROWN, calling for soldiers for the protection of the Capital. Accordingly a detachment of well drilled recruits was immediately dispatched from Governor's Island, accompanied by officers. The men were wild with excitement, and shouted themselves hoarse going off.

LATER.—All the regular infantry at Fort Hamilton that remained after the detachments sent on Monday, have left for the National Capital, accompanied by the Fifth New-York Artillery. Capt. DALLAS of the Twelfth Infantry, received orders last evening to leave. The number of these troops is not to be published at present.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

RECRUITING AND PREPARATIONS FOR SERVICE.

In conformity to the Special Order No. 132, issued by Adj.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment is making hurried, yet complete arrangements for immediate and active service. This regiment, it will be remembered, was among the first which responded to the first call of the President, and which, under Col. CORCORAN, built the superb fortifications which protect the National Capital, and guard it on every side. Afterward, at Bull Run, although their time of enlistment had expired, the Sixty-ninth fought gallantly, and with results disastrous to the enemy, as well as terrible to themselves. Their Colonel, the noble CORCORAN, was taken prisoner, and even yet languishes in a Southern jail. The regiment came home under command of its senior Captain, and was turned over to Maj. BAGLEY—the Lieutenant-Colonel, NUGENT, having been assigned the command of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

After a rest of nearly a year, the old Sixty-ninth is again called for, and right nobly does it respond. On Monday night, at a meeting of the officers, presided over by Major BAGLEY, they unanimously received to go to the National capital, or anywhere else where their services may be required by the perils of their country.

Yesterday, in pursuance of company and regimental recruiting notices, the Armory and the various headquarters were thronged by men anxious and eager to enroll themselves in the ranks of a regiment whose past is so full of heroism, and whose future will not be shamed by any conduct of men so brave.

A meeting of the officers was held at the Armory yesterday noon, and requisitions were made for blankets, and such like—to a limited extent, however, as the members are comparatively well supplied already. Had they followed the example of some of their brethren at the battle of Bull Run, they would not now be obliged to ask for new muskets; but as it is, being supplied with the old style, they think it would be no more than fair for them to have an entire supply of the last and best pattern.

The command of the regiment is as follows:

Major, JAMES BAGLEY; Adjutant, Murphy; Quartermaster, Tully; Surgeon, Johnson; Chaplain, Father Mooney.

Each company will number about one hundred men, and are arranged and officered as follows:

Co. A—Captain, Thos. Kelly; First Lieutenant, Swain; Second Lieutenant, Sullivan; Third Lieutenant, Fahy.

Co. B—Captain, Lynch; First Lieutenant, Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Burns; Third Lieutenant, Rogers.

Co. C—Captain, O'Keefe; First Lieutenant, Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Connor; Third Lieutenant, Rowan.

Co. D—Captain, Clarke; First Lieutenant, Fay; Second Lieutenant, Boyle; Third Lieutenant, McGuire.

Co. E—Captain, Dempsey; First Lieutenant, Bagley, (prisoner;) Second Lieutenant, Deane; Third Lieutenant, Reid.

Co. F—Captain, Breslin; First Lieutenant, Duffy; Second Lieutenant, Breslin; Third Lieutenant, Duffy.

Co. G—Captain, McCrann; First Lieutenant, Campbell; Second Lieutenant, Quinn; Third Lieutenant, Phibbs.

Co. H—Captain, Butler; First Lieutenant, Whapley; Second Lieutenant, Gannon, (prisoner.)

Co. I—First Lieutenant, Cosgan; Second Lieutenant, Canton; Third Lieutenant, Fogerty.

Co. K—(Troop of lancers who may not be needed on the present service,) Lieut. Dalton.

There is also a company of Engineers, 39 in number, under command of Capt. KIRKER.

The regiment will undoubtedly number 900 to 1,000 effective men. Should their uniforms be supplied, they will be ready to take up the line of march to-day, if such order shall be issued by Gen. MEIGS, who, it is authorized, said that the order would be given.

The officers and men are not only willing but desirous to go, and there is no doubt but they will render as good service as they did before, and raise as much credit upon the State and City of New-York, as when under their gallant and beloved chief they rallied a third time in charge their rebel enemy.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Pursuant to an order issued by Col. MONROE, the commandant of this regiment, rolls were opened at the various company rooms in the armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at an early hour yesterday morning. Volunteers came forward quite rapidly, and in a short time a goodly number had been enrolled. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by those eager to join this regiment, and no doubt are this the full complement of men have been obtained, and everything in readiness for departure. The marching orders were published in yesterday's TIMES.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The headquarters of this regiment, situated at No. 596 Broadway, was crowded the whole of yesterday by eager and enthusiastic men anxious to join the ranks of the regiment, in order to march to the defence of our threatened Capital. Recruits poured in thick and fast, keeping the recruiting officer busy in enrolling and swearing in the men. So active have been the officers in command, that by this time the regiment will be ready to start for Washington. Annexed is the order regulating the departure:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, No. 6.—This Regiment will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Tompkins Market, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock to proceed to Washington, in compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, this day. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick-soled shoes, two extra pair woolen undershirts and drawers, three pair woolen stockings, and towels. By order of

Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHARLES M. CARLIE, Adjutant.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, has long been anxious to see active service. Last year it offered its services to the Government, but was not accepted. At last, to the great joy of the whole command, it has been afforded a chance to serve its country, as will be seen by the subjoined orders, issued yesterday by Col. MAIDHOFF:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., WASHINGTON RIFLES, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 37.—In compliance with Special Orders, No. 136, under date of May 26th, from State Headquarters, this regiment will proceed to Washington to-morrow, the 28th inst.

The members will assemble for that purpose, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Christy and Delancey streets, at 3 o'clock P. M., on that date, in fatigue dress, with knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, cartridges, and blankets. Overcoats strapped on top, and blankets suspended from the knapsack. Each man will provide himself with suitable underclothing, an extra pair of boots or shoes, spoon, knife, and fork, and will be provided at the Armory with blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c.

Each officer will be allowed a small trunk, which must be marked distinctly, and left at the Armory before 1 o'clock. They should be marked with the name of the owner and the letter of his company.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations.

Line will be formed at 4 o'clock precisely in Second-avenue, right in Fourth-street.

Band and Field Music will report to the Adjutant in time for formation.

Quartermaster MAYNE is hereby directed to take charge of all the baggage, and have it safely forwarded from the Armory. By order of

J. MAIDHOFF, Colonel.

F. VILMAR, Adjutant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—Pursuant to Special Order No. 134, from the Commander-in-Chief, calling *upon this command to proceed forthwith to Washington*, commandants of companies are directed to recruit their several companies to the standard number, and to every exertion to report their command complete at the earliest possible moment. Members of the command, unable from business or other ties, to accompany the regiment, are required to furnish substitutes.

Commandants of companies are directed to report daily to the Colonel, at headquarters, at 5 o'clock, P. M. They will also make immediate requisition upon Quartermaster BANKS for necessary uniforms, arms and equipments.

Officers are directed to drill their respective commands *daily*.

The non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. W. G. WARD.

Lieut. GERMAN A. HINSON, Acting Adjutant.

A few recruits will be taken on application at the company armories, Mercer House and Jefferson Market.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued last evening:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—That portion of General Order No. 11, which relates to the departure of the regiment, is hereby countermanded.

The regiment will depart to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 28th inst.

Line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Drum Corps and Non-Commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the Parade ground.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at the Armory at 9 o'clock A. M., and to have correct lists of the names and ages of the men, preparatory to making muster rolls, blanks of which will be in readiness at that hour. By order of Col. S. M. VARIAN,

D. R. KEELER, Adjutant.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, of the above gallant regiment, now doing duty at Beaufort, S. C., has offered to the Secretary of War to form a second battalion of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Should the offer be accepted, the battalion will be organized under the command of Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the above corps, who will also be assisted by Capt. R. T. SHILLINGLAW. Both of these officers have seen active service, and were badly wounded at Bull Run. Col. FARNSWORTH has won honor in Mexico, as well as in the present war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARVIN, is making the most strenuous exertions to be enabled to leave the City to-day. Arms and equipments were received by the regiment yesterday, and were at once distributed among the men. Owing to the want of uniforms, the men were not enabled to leave last night, but as the orders for departure have not been countermanded, it will probably leave to-day.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TENDERED.

At the meeting of the First Regiment, Phoenix Brigade, held on the evening of May 27, the following resolution was proposed, and unanimously adopted:

That this regiment tender its services to the United States Government, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union, and for the restoration of the laws.

Extract from the minutes.

Col. MATTHEW MURPHY, Chairman.
Lieut. P. H. DUFFY, Secretary.

Military Theatres in Brooklyn.

Recruiting was briskly kept up all day yesterday at the different armories and depots opened for the purpose. *The regiments under orders are now* nearly filled to the maximum number, and the only delay in getting off will be occasioned by the formalities required by the United States officers before clothing and accoutrements can be drawn. A requisition was made yesterday for clothing for the Thirteenth Regiment, but the Quartermaster was informed that nothing could be issued until the regiment was mustered into the service. A dispatch was immediately sent to the Secretary of War to have the tape strings untied so that the moving of the corps could be facilitated, but up to a late hour last night no response had been received. But for this delay in the issuing of clothing, the regiment would have got off to-day, but, as it is, it will not get off before Friday. The Thirteenth is running over full, and can be off within twenty-four hours after receiving clothing.

Although the Twenty-third Regiment was not included in the order of Adj.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, (printed elsewhere,) yet the officers engaged in getting up this regiment are recruiting as fast as possible, expecting to be ordered away as soon as ready.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment is nearly full, and could have been got off to-day, but labors under the same difficulty as the Thirteenth, and therefore will not leave before Friday.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This is one of the new regiments created under the new militia law of the State. The headquarters are at the Odeon, in the Sixteen District, and the field officers are confident that they will be able to get off by Friday, with 600 men, at least.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESPONSE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 27.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a general order, countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed. He congratulates the people on this fact, and commends the alacrity shown in every part of the State in volunteering for the defense of the Capital.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, May 27.

The Governor has called for three regiments of Volunteers for three months' service, to reinforce regiments under marching orders for the field.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces in the United States, are now in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; to what regiments they belong, and by what Court or authority such commitments were made.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the *Post Route bill was taken up and passed.*

The resolution suspending payments under the act providing payments for the troops employed in the Department of the West, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners provided for report within sixty days, which was adopted.

The bill was then laid over, and the tax bill taken up.

The question was on Mr. HENDERSON's motion to reduce the tax on tobacco, which was rejected.

The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, it having been passed inadvertently, was next taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the amendment striking out the tax on cotton, contending that it should not be taxed any more than the grain of the West.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) thought cotton was abundantly able to bear the tax, and was in favor of making it a tax of two cents instead of one.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed taxing cotton, as *injurious to the manufacturing interests* of the country.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Clark, Davis, Fessenden, Anthony and McDougal, in favor of striking out, and by *Messrs. Howe and King against it.*

The amendment was adopted—Yeas 26, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the tax on auction sales was modified, so as to be 1 per cent. on sales of merchandise, &c., and 1-10 of 1 per cent. on sales of bonds, stocks, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers, on the ground that Government should not in any way license liquor selling. It was sanctioning immorality, and they might as well license gambling-houses and the Slave-trade. He did not want the Government to put money in its Treasury from such a source.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said they might as well object to a tax on distilleries, or rectifiers, or jugglers, or anything which regulates trade in most of the States. The Government takes the fact that a business is carried on and cannot help it in States, and taxes it as a luxury or a vice. Government does not give the license in any place where State laws forbid it.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote against the bill if such a provision was retained in it.

Mr. THE EVEX, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that an additional income in his State would be an additional protection, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would not give additional protection to the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) asked the Senator from Massachusetts if they should tax slaves, if he would consider that the Government was sanctioning Slavery.

Mr. WILSON said he would not vote to tax slaves as slaves, but if it was proposed to tax them as persons, *he would not object. Adjourned.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. ORTHWEIN, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated the bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FERRY, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that the compensation of registers and receivers shall be each $500 per annum, with fees and commissions, etc., the object being to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of lands. The bill was passed.

[A message was here received from the President, and laid by the Speaker before the House. It is given elsewhere in our columns.]

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that 2,000 copies be printed subject to reconsideration by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested there be printed extra copies of the late Secretary's speech, in which the latter said he "could buy Congress."

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. VOORHEES' remarks on a former day, when the latter condemned in his review what he characterized the unsound, false and ruinous system of finance imposed on the people within the last twelve months. After reading Mr. VOORHEES' array of figures as to his assumed public debt, and its increasing alarming magnitude, Mr. DAWES remarked, from reliable data the expenditures of all the Departments of the Government, outside of the War and Navy, since the Administration came into power, are as follows: for the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions, to the 23d of May, $3,681,000; Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous, $21,883,010—making a total of nearly $25,567,000. The expenditures of the War Department during that time amounted to $314,172,000, and the navy during the same time, $52,065,000, or a total of $416,237,000. The average daily expenditures in the War Department have been $607,500, and those of the navy $100,305, making the average for both Departments $708,147. No requisitions are unpaid excepting of a few thousand dollars for illegality or disloyalty. The payments last Thursday were only $604,017, yet the day after, when the Paymasters came in, the expenditures were $2,000,000; but on Saturday only $600,000. So the expenditures of the Government up to the 23d of May last, in round numbers were for the military, $374,000,000; navy, $42,000,000; all other expenditures, $25,500,000; a total of $441,000,000. From the 4th of March, 1861, till the 23d of May, the public debt, including $70,000,000 old debt, bequeathed by BUCHANAN, amounted in the aggregate on Friday last, to $461,000,144. Mr. DAWES ran a parallel between the expenditures under the former Administration and the present, showing as to the civil list, this Administration has been far more honest and economical than that. In this connection he referred to the traitorous efforts of Mr. COBB to destroy the credit of the Government, and complimented Secretary CHASE, showing that the latter has managed the affairs with consummate ability. Not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default, or wasted in profligacy. The result is the credit of the Government is unbroken, both at home and abroad. In further reply to Mr. VOORHEES, he said, for every dollar plundered by the Republicans he could show a corresponding plundering by the Democrats, since this Administration came into power, and concluded with remarks in no degree complimentary to the loyalty of Mr. VOORHEES and his party friends.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) replied, alluding to Mr. DAWES' figures, and saying that the Secretary of the Treasury dare not affix his name to the statement. It came from some clerk. The author of this Administration had authorized a dispatch stating that the expenses of the Government do not exceed, if they equaled, $1,000,000 per day.

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it true the data was furnished by a clerk in the Treasury Department.

After further debate, the Committee rose.

Mr. PORTER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the bill to confiscate slaves of rebels, remarking that he wished to offer an amendment, applying to the same classes, whose real and personal property is confiscated by the Confiscation bill, the principle of the liberation of their slaves.

Pending the motion, adjourned.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Further Comments upon Our Successes Over the Rebels.

The Final Triumph of the North Approaching.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, May 27.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th, arrived off this point this evening at 7 o'clock, where she was intercepted by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

The steamship *Peveto*, from New-York arrived out on the 14th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 14th, in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received from Lord LYONS a copy of the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, on the operation of the Reciprocity treaty, and had no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON also stated that the Government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French Government on the subject, and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approbation of their Government. He believed the steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of affairs at Shanghai.

The *Times* (editorial) on the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals, have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in strange contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New-Orleans, and says *the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, *will be glad to come to arrangements to return the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer.* This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a Summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how the Republican Government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government.

As regards the South, the *Times* says they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is *universally admitted now, that if that city should* fall, the Confederates' cause on the Eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre Gen. BANKS is advancing. McDOWELL is within sixty miles of his object, and Gen. McCLELLAN has advanced to Williamsburgh, about fifty miles on the road from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. This success does not seem to have been achieved without severe struggles. The object of the Confederates is not merely to save Richmond, but even if defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no *doubt, that the National victory will occur so late in* the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered, that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this Summer impossible.

The *Times* remarks, "It would be but mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, *now that the great emporium of the Mississippi*, accessible to millions of acres of cotton-growing land, is in the power of the Federals. It is therefore an obvious policy to trade with New-Orleans to get our further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic."

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 18.

PARIS, 18th.—The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 90c. for Rentes.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President JUAREZ of their intention of leaving the country. JUAREZ responded by eulogizing their conduct, and offered them complete satisfaction.

The Brazilian mail had reached Lisbon. Freights were higher. The stock of Coffee at Rio Janeiro reached 160,000 bags. Good Brazils were quoted at 72@74.

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Hibernian.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MAY 17.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: "FLOUR dull, and declined 2d.@1s. ₩ bbl.; State, 24s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT dull, and declined 1d. ₩ central since Tuesday; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn dull, and declined 2d.@3d.; mixed, 27s.@27s. 3d.; Yellow, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d."

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, nominal and downward. PORK, quiet and easier. BACON, heavy and declined 6d.@2s. LARD has a declining tendency, quoted 46s.@48s. TALLOW, easier at 48s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, quiet at 32s. for Pots. RICE, quiet and steady; common 18s. 6d@19s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, firm at 70s.@72s. SUGAR, quiet. COFFEE, firm. RICE, dull. COD OIL, no sales. LINSEED OIL, steady at 32s.@32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS (SATURDAY).

WHEAT heavy, and declined 1s.@2s. ₩ quarter; red Western, 50s.; white Western, 52s.@60s. FLOUR 30s.@32s. Corn, dull for bars and rails. SUGARS quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. TEA—common Congou is downward, with a decline of 1d. @1½d. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE excited; quoted 74s. 6d.@75s. SPERM OIL dull. LINSEED OIL advancing, and quoted at 32s. LINSEED CAKES declining; quoted £9 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is firmer. Sales of Erie at 22¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 40 discount; United States Fives, 75@75¾; Massachusetts Fives, 93; Maryland Fives, 80@81; Virginia Sixes, 50@54; Pennsylvania Fives, 70; ditto Bonds, 73@74.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 3,000 bales; Orleans fair ordinaire, 126f.; Bas, 131f. The market is irregular and nominal. Stock in port, 46,000 bales.

IRVING HALL.—This evening a concert in commemoration of the "Band of Erin," Tom Moore, comes off at Irving Hall, which will, in all probability, be largely attended. The idea of the entertainment has been originated by Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAEF.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3333. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondents.

An Important Change in the Disposition of the Rebel Forces.

A Hard Battle Expected Before Entering Richmond.

Rebel Troops Pouring Out of the City Toward the Chickahominy.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

NEW BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, VA., Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Within the past three days the disposition of the rebel army before Richmond seems to have been changed. Instead of the troops retreating, with all their supplies and camp equipage toward the city, they are coming from it in large numbers, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy River. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that five days ago, but a small force of the enemy—say six thousand men—occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid, and that an opportunity would soon be given the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke. But now the aspect is completely changed, and numerous indications favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the rebel army. Hourly their troops are pouring out of Richmond and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only a half a mile from it.

Gen. STONEMAN, who, for the past three days, has been encamped a short distance north of Mechanicsville, thought it prudent to retire to a point about half a mile this side of the town. This fact alone, however, does not prove that the enemy is gaining ground, for it was expected when the General occupied his position beyond the town, that he would not remain there a long while.

Gen. STONEMAN with his force still holds ——, but how long he will be able to do so, unless reinforced, it is impossible to say. He may with his command, the strength of which it would be imprudent to state here, be able to seriously retard the movements of the rebels, but it would certainly be expecting too much from him to combat successfully a whole army.

A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville and about one and a half miles from the latter place, three Georgia regiments have encamped since morning. He also says that Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday, and that a most vigorous attempt will be made to save the city.

Last night our gunboats on James River threw a few shells into the rebel batteries, but with what effect we did not learn.

Yesterday we had cars running from West Point to the Chickahominy River. This new facility for getting supplies, guns, ammunition, &c., to the army, can be readily appreciated by us all.

Yesterday, while a detail from the Eighteenth N. Y. Regiment (Engineer corps) were examining a piece of woods, they discovered in the bushes the body of a man which was identified to be that of Sergeant C. WENTWORTH, of Company E, Fourth Vermont Regiment. He was shot through the head in two places. The circumstances attending his death are not known.

Lieut. DANIELS, of the Signal corps, who injured himself last Saturday by falling against a stump while endeavoring to leap his horse across the Chickahominy in order to carry information to Gen. [illegible] that the rebels were attempting to flank him on the left, has been obliged to leave his post for a few days. [illegible] It is hoped that he will soon recover and rejoin his corps, for in all the advance movements he has greatly distinguished himself by his energy and enterprise. WHIT.

Bottom's Bridge Rebuilt—Our Troops Across the Chickahominy—Skirmishing with the Rebels—The Prospect Ahead.

NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

In company with Capt. TYTUS, of Gen. ——, I crossed Bottom's Bridge this noon, just at that moment completed, the workmen honoring us with three cheers, as the first to cross the new structure. It is a homely affair of logs laid across string-pieces, supported by piles driven into the sandy bottom of the stream—at this point, 30 or 50 yards wide, including the swamp through which it winds its way. Just below the bridge, there is a ford with a clear space of water, having a depth of about four feet. Above the bridge, the stream was hidden by entangled mass of shrubbery, [illegible]

Without waiting for the erection of bridges our troops have crossed the Chickahominy, and a force of cavalry with several regiments of infantry, are now occupying the advanced posts of Gen. —— [illegible] on the other side. [illegible]

is true that they desire us to press further on, their wishes are being gratified as rapidly as the circumstances of the case will allow. Here our pickets are within ten or eleven miles of Richmond, and from the right the report comes to us that a still further advance has been made in that direction.

But the country is one requiring cautious movements. Though so near a city of metropolitan pretensions, it is rather a region of forest with intervals of clearing than of clearing with patches of forest. The view in all directions from the Chickahominy is shut in by hills, covered with a dense growth of dark fir trees, reminding one of the black forests of the Rhine country. From the highest elevation I could attain—on the ridge-pole of a barn surmounting a hill—I could see few signs of civilization in any direction, the heavy growth of timber shutting us out from all but partial views of the little openings of arable land which varied the monotony of the forest. It is a country where a hundred batteries might lie concealed in the path of an army, almost beyond the possibility of detection, and I am puzzled to understand why the rebels make so little use of the natural advantages of their position to carry into effective operation the well-established military principle of annoying as much as possible an enemy on the march by sudden attacks, cutting off his detached parties, and keeping him in a constant state of uncertainty and alarm.

Where is that foot-by-foot and hand-to-hand contest with which our progress was to be opposed? Are we being lured onward to a more certain destruction? Have the railroad and the telegraph been left so complete with the expectation that they are again to be repossessed by the Confederate Government? Or is it only a rear guard that lies between us and Richmond, while the main body are securing their retreat, or hastening over the railroad to fall on BANKS and McDOWELL, or to effect a junction with BEAUREGARD, so as to annihilate HALLECK preparatory to visiting McCLELLAN with similar destruction?

Conjecture is busy in the camps with these several theories, to which different officers incline, according as they believe in the determination and demoralization of the rebel armies. The accounts we receive from prisoners and others, recently in communication with the rebel army, agree in representing both rank and file as strong in their expression of confidence in our speedy defeat. Does this here, or elsewhere, indicate a speedy surrender on their part, or have they plans for the final discomfiture of Gen. McCLELLAN's army of the Potomac, with which they have been so long playing at fast and loose?

I see that the TIMES of the 20th discredits my estimate of the rebel strength in Virginia. If, with the bulk of their army concentrated at Corinth and here, they cannot muster 175,000 men in this State, the figures of the Southern census must have played us false, for we find evidence that their men, capable of bearing arms, are, almost to a unit, in the army. The peninsula is completely stripped of males of the military age, the stray one here and there being some one who has played possum, by dropping into the woods beyond the reach of forcible enlistment. But it is probable that State sovereignty is interfering with the successful operation of the Confederate conscription, as in the case of North Carolina, which, if reported true, has great significance. There is other evidence that when the true history of the rebellion comes to be written it will be found to have failed as much from internal dissension as from external opposition.

The weather has been uncomfortably warm for several days, but a heavy thunder shower, this morning, cleared the air and moderated the heat, which was debilitating our men. The storm was one of unusual violence, the rain falling in a perfect deluge most of the time for a couple of hours, changing to hail towards the last; the thunder crashing sharply among the hills meanwhile. A member of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment is reported to have been struck by lightning during the storm.

A Spirited Reconnoissance—The Rebels Driven Back—Our Troops Eight Miles From Richmond—Magruder in Front with 40,000 Men.

GAITHWAIT'S FARM, Two Miles Beyond Bottom's Bridge, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

A very spirited reconnoissance was made to-day, by Gen. ——, which has resulted in his securing a position five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge, and but eight miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road from Williamsburgh and New-Kent to that city.

With five regiments of Gen. —— Division, Gen. —— advanced up the road, until his skirmishers came in contact with the enemy, who opened fire with musketry and artillery, of which latter they had six pieces stationed on a little elevation to the left, and supported by infantry. Our batteries were immediately ordered up and opened a brisk fire, which finally compelled the rebels to retire, our guns doing much execution among them. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded, as follows:

WM. BROWN, Co. C, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, killed by a six-pound shot striking him in the head.

Wounded—Lieut. Dillis B. Groff, Co. H, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, contusion from the shot that killed Brown, striking him on the shoulder; Corporal Aaron Thompson, Co. D, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, severely, musket ball in the abdomen; Edw. W. Allebach, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, amputation left leg just above the knee; Dewitt Haynes, Co. D, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, musket ball in thigh; D. W. Holley, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, slightly in side of head with piece of shell; Joseph Lobaf, Co. H, Ninety-eighth New-York, severely, musket ball penetrating skull.

The rebel troops engaged are supposed to have been the brigade of Tennessee troops of which information was brought on this morning by a deserter. They have been in advance of the main body, acting as a corps of observation, and it is supposed that they were also attempting a reconnoissance at the time they were met by our troops. They were supported by artillery and infantry, but were driven handsomely back by Gen. ——, who now holds a position at a cross road leading from the Richmond and Williamsburgh turnpike to the railroad near the eight-mile guide-post out of Richmond. Gen. MAGRUDER is reported, with 40,000 men, within the sound of a drum from that place.

Our pickets here are again in contact with the enemy, conversation passing between them last night. Some of the rebels inquired of our men to what regiment they belonged:

"One Hundred and Fourth New-Jersey," was the answer.

"Go to ——," responded the skeptical Confederate, "there are not so many men in New-Jersey."

Sundry communications have been dropped in the paths of our troops, by the retreating rebels. One, written on a tin canteen was about as follows:

"Yankee! You came d—d near shooting me out on picket last night. What did you do that for? I have never done anything to injure you; how and why should you shoot me? Your fellows are always shooting at our men on picket, but we never shoot yours."

Another very polite letter was shown me, in which a member of the "First Virginia Cavalry" requests that the finder will, "if it is not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, send word of the good health of the writer to his father, ——, Wolverton, Frederick County, ——." These letters are in quite a different tone from [illegible]

It was raining very hard up to 3 o'clock to-day, and our men engaged in the reconnoissance were obliged to march and fight in the rain and mud.

P. S.—*Half-past Eight P. M.*—I learn, since writing the above, that the troops engaged by Gen. [illegible] the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of five regiments of infantry, under Gen. [illegible], two battalions and a regiment of cavalry, the whole under the command of Gen. SEMMES. The rebel loss is reported to be quite large, though I have no definite information on this point.

I hear a locomotive whistle near here which would indicate that the railroad is in operation from White-house. The track is now in our possession to within seven or eight miles of Richmond.

The Passage of the Chickahominy—No Opposition—A Prisoner and his Statements—Feeling among the Rebels.

THREE MILES OVER THE CHICKAHOMINY, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

We crossed the Chickahominy, yesterday, without opposition, a previous reconnoissance having discovered the country clear of the enemy for some distance back of the river, their vedettes falling back before the advance of our troops.

A deserter who comes in this morning, brings a confirmation of the suggestion in my last letter, that their falling back is a ruse to draw us into difficulty. He reports that the rebel pickets have instructions to fall back before our men until within a few miles of Richmond, when, as at Williamsburgh, they will make a sudden attack upon our advance in superior force. The main body of the Confederate army he reports on the north side of the railroad, the brigade of Tennessee troops, to which he belongs, doing picket duty on this side.

The rebels claim 150,000 men, but 80,000 he asserts will cover their entire force. Much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the conscription act, and many would be glad to lay down their arms did not pride forbid. The leaders are determined to make a stand, having chosen a position near Richmond for this purpose; their works, as I have before stated, running from a point close to the city for several miles toward the Chickahominy.

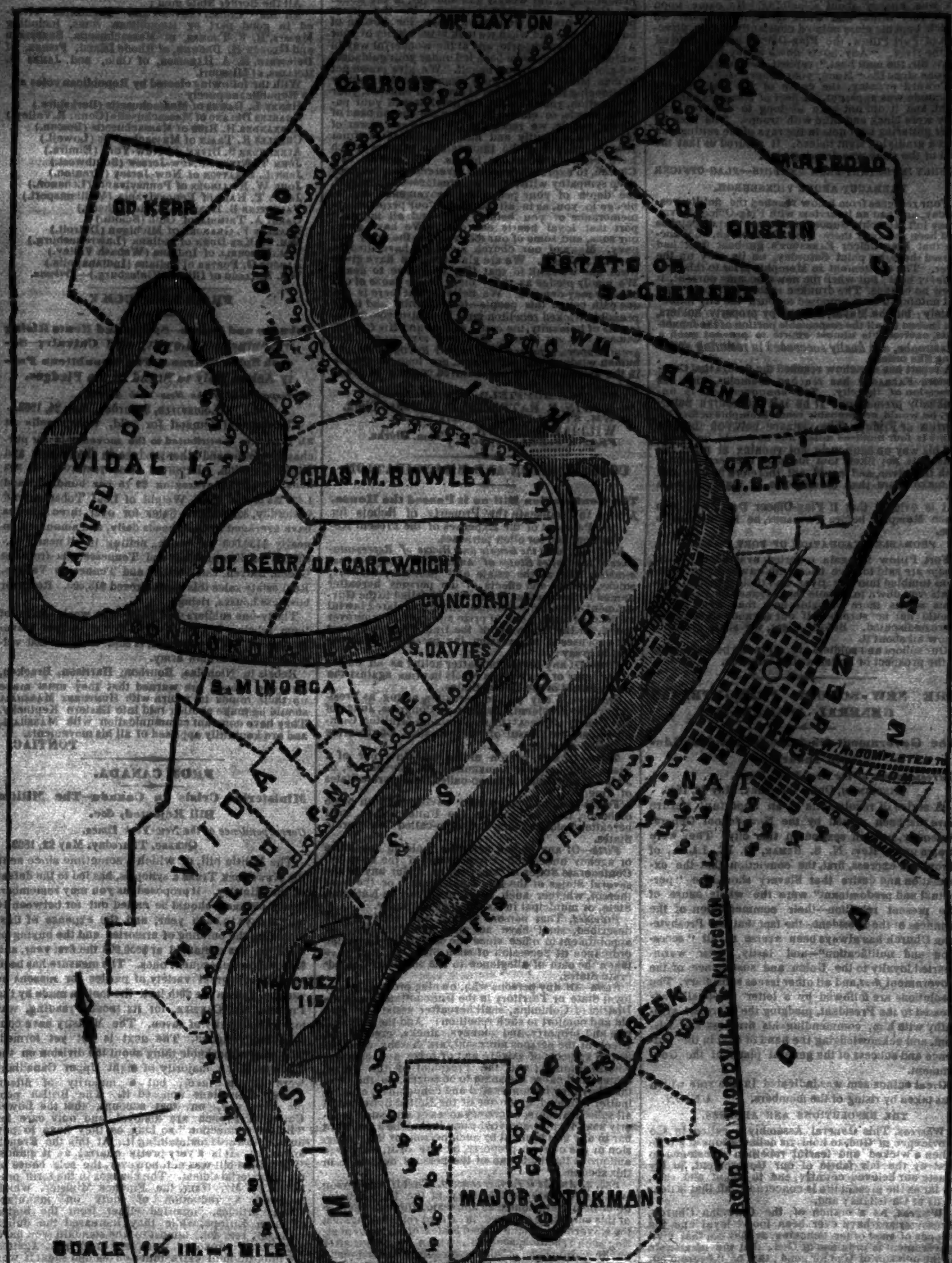
The rebels are not lacking for food, such as it is—bacon being the only meat, the beef being all gone.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday, by Gen. —— to within three miles of the James River. No signs of the rebels were discovered except the scouting parties, who fell back on each other until a body of about one hundred had gathered.

A similar reconnoissance was made at the same time, on the Richmond road, by Col. ——, who found a body of several hundred infantry three miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Gen. —— has gone out on another reconnoissance this morning, intending to push as far on toward Richmond as he can with safety. The sound of brisk firing, in the advance as I write, reports that he has met the enemy. PIERREPONT.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Map Showing the Position of Natchez, the City "Over," and the City "Under" the Hill, the Plantations, Roads and Railroad in the Vicinity, and the Topography of the Surrounding Region.



NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

The City of Natchez, of whose (virtual though not nominal) surrender to our gunboats we now learn, is 300 miles above New-Orleans, by the course of the river, 540 below Memphis, 100 Southwest of Jackson, the capital of the State; and is the largest city in Mississippi—its population, by last census, being 13,556. It is situated on the left bank of the river, mostly on a high bluff, near 200 feet above the river level. That portion of the city on the margin of the river is termed "Natchez under the Hill;" and most of the heavy mercantile business is done in this part of the town, and most of the gamblers, robbers, cyprians, and bowie-knife chivalry, for which Natchez was erst so famous, had here their headquarters. The upper town—"Natchez over the Hill"—stands on the bluff, and is an elegant and salubrious spot—the thermometer here seldom rising above 90 degrees. From this point, as far as the eye can reach along the margin of the river, is seen rich and well-cultivated cotton plantations, and the seats of many wealthy families, [see diagram,] while beyond this is a boundless waste of deep and impenetrable swamps. The city is one of the principal cotton ports on the Mississippi; the streets are often rendered impassable by the piles of cotton bales waiting to be shipped; but since the rebellion all this has passed away. Natchez carries on (in the past tense) an extensive inland and foreign trade; many large vessels come up to the town, receive their freight, and sail to foreign ports. There are several large foundries here for making engines, which have been of use to the rebels. The cotton plantations in the vicinity, with the names of their owners, and other interesting local details, will be found accurately set forth in our diagram.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez Courier of the 14th.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY HALL, May 13.

The Mayor and Selectmen of the City of Natchez assembled in special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M.

Present—JOHN HUNTER, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, Miss., May 12, 1862.

SIR: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag-Officer to demand the surrender of the City of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States;

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New-Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in the city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, Miss., May 13, 1862.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this City, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, or uselessly to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent, there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To JAS. S. PALMER, Commander U. S. S. *Iroquois*, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.
C. F. MERRICK, City Clerk.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Hanover Court-house.

Heavy Losses Suffered by the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of Hanover Court-house resulted in a complete route of the enemy.

It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming.

The loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000. Our men buried one hundred of their dead.

Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded and missing, of which 53 were killed.

The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia.

The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a very demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

No further particulars of Gen. BANKS' affair have been received.

EXCITEMENT IN MARYLAND.

Arrest of Judge Carmichael at Easton with the Prosecuting Attorney of Talbot County for Treason—The United States Marshal Resisted—The Military Called upon.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 28.

Last Saturday, Deputy Provost-Marshal JAMES L. McPHAIL, by orders of Gen. DIX, commanding this Department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot County, Md., to arrest Judge RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Judge of the County, and JAMES POWELL, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge of treason.

Marshal McPHAIL, with several officers, arrived at Easton on Saturday evening, and took lodgings at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some called on the Marshal and stated that an attempt to arrest the Judge would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of violence were repeated, still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrest or die in the attempt. The Marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to Gen. DIX, who sent one hundred and twenty-five of the Second Delaware Regiment. They reached [illegible] Landing yesterday morning, the Marshal met them and gave orders to them to [illegible] town in one hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and his officers went to the Court-house, where the Judge was presiding, and told him he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, the authority of the United States. He replied that he did not regard that authority, under the circumstances. [illegible] and struck the Judge upon the head with it, inflicting a slight wound. Other officers arrested Mr. POWELL and two citizens, [illegible]. These proceedings were prompt and decisive, and all was done in a few moments, the greatest excitement prevailing in the Court-room. The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay the whole party, [illegible], were marched to the steamer and brought to the city, and lodged in Fort McHenry.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Picket Skirmishing Prohibited by Gen. Halleck.

The Opposing Lines Only Two Miles Apart.

A Report of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Information from Gen. HALLECK, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place.

BEFORE CORINTH, Tuesday, May 27.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing. The pickets on each side are now friendly, and within conversation distance, which they improve.

Last night five rebels, including one Sergeant, came over.

All along the line our forces are within two miles of the rebel works. In some places our heavy guns are in battering distance, but dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

Camp rumors say that Vicksburgh had surrendered, and our fleet was en route to Memphis.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Gen. HALLECK's headquarters says that all Corinthian reports telegraphed from Chicago, dated via Cairo, for some time past, is entirely without foundation.

No engagement of the least consequence had occurred in Corinth or vicinity up to 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of the 17th, says that two Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage was done. [Darien, Ga., is the capital of McIntosh County, on the left bank of the Altamaha River, twelve miles from the sea, and sixty miles southwest of Savannah.]

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says that all is quiet at Fort Morgan. It publishes the correspondence relative to the demanded surrender of Vicksburgh.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 20th says the Nationals have landed at Warrenton, and had a few skirmishes.

[Warrenton is a small town in Warren county, Miss., on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and ten miles below Vicksburgh.]

Gov. SHORTER of Alabama, calls out all the male population not subjected to the conscription law for a State guard.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28.

A special to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis says that an officer who left Corinth Monday reports that the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Gen. HALLECK says his position will not warrant his risking anything, hence his moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes. It is expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

Gen. LOVELL, it was reported, arrived at Corinth Sunday night with seven thousand raw recruits. Deserters say that the army has more confidence in Gens. BRAGG and PRICE than they have in BEAUREGARD. The rebel army is on half rations; they get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corned beef the balance of the time. No pork is given out at all.

The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing rapidly; while ours is improving in health. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 28.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived here, direct from Gen. HALLECK's army before Corinth, having left there on Friday. Our army is in excellent condition, occupying a strong position, and ready for the great struggle. A battle may be expected within the next ten days.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Suppression of the Norfolk Day Book, at the Request of Citizens.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 27, via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 28.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was allowed to continue its issue by Gen. VIELE, after the occupation of Norfolk, on condition that it should be inspected in its issue, was to-day suppressed, in consequence of a communication in yesterday's paper signed "Inquirer," which, in severe language, assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held last night, in which the course of the paper was discussed, and a Committee having waited upon Gen. VIELE and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced, and the order was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now pleasant, but very warm.

The steamer *George Peabody* sailed to-day for New-York.

An Important Prize—Capture of an Iron Steamship Loaded with Cotton.

The bark *Pelican*, (British,) of Belize, Hond., [illegible] from Belize, (Hond.,) May 20, with logwood and cotton to JOSIAH JAY, arrived yesterday. She reports that on May 18, at 9 A. M., [illegible], she was boarded by the United States bark [illegible], who reported that the day previous the United States steamer R. R. *Cuyler* captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New-York. She did not learn the name of the captured steamer.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Unmistakable Preparations for a Forward Movement—Arrival of a Land Force and Six National Rams—Renewal of the Bombardment of Fort Pillow—Effect of the Rebel Conscription Act—Flag-Officer Farragut Advancing Upon Memphis, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible] Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The siege of Fort Pillow has been a long and a tedious one, but at last we congratulate ourselves that we see the beginning of the ending. Flag-Officer Davis is of course discreet enough to keep his own counsel, but certain events have transpired within the last few days which no eye [illegible] could fail to observe, that unmistakably point to a speedy forward movement.

The friends of the Union will be glad to hear this. [illegible] after the reduction of [illegible] and St. Philip below, and [illegible] as Columbus and Island No. [illegible] it is rather humiliating that a contemptible [illegible] like Pillow, manned, as we have every [illegible] to believe—indeed, I may almost say know—[illegible] regiments of raw troops, and defended by not more than half a dozen guns of heavy calibre, should [illegible] of the Mississippi. It is a matter of [illegible] speculation whether Fort Pillow is defended at all. If the reports of deserters are to be believed, it [illegible] several days ago; but since the engagement of the 10th, when two of our boats were disabled, Flag-Officer Davis, even if he did [illegible] not been in a condition to make a reconnoissance in force, and draw the enemy's fire. A portion of their fleet is still in the vicinity; but it is believed by many that it [illegible].

This hypothesis is strengthened by a circumstance which occurred a day or two ago. The steamer *L. M. Kennett* came down from St. Louis, having on board quite a number of released and paroled rebel prisoners. During the forenoon she dropped down [illegible] of the river, flying two flags of truce, and after waiting an hour and a half for the enemy to board her, was compelled to return. While in this position, an officer who accompanied her took such observations as he could. He had an unobstructed view of the river for miles, and a very good one of the line of the fort; and he confesses himself unable to see any signs of life in either. Later in the day the *Kennett* dropped down again, and after remaining a short time was visited by two rebel tugs, on which the prisoners were placed, and sent on their way. I do not assert that Pillow is evacuated, but simply give the impressions of many persons in the flotilla, whose opinions are entitled to consideration. When our advance is made—and it cannot be delayed very long—we may find the rebels still in position, and as well prepared to dispute our passage down the river as ever.

The plans of this expedition, I have every reason to believe, have recently been changed. Had the flotilla been attended by a coöperating land force, as [illegible] notwithstanding the submerged condition of the country, that the five or six weeks spent here would have been passed in *comparative idleness*, as they have been. When Gen. Pope's army, which accompanied the flotilla to this point, was withdrawn to reinforce Gen. Halleck, everybody supposed that a battle was imminent at Corinth, and [illegible] more than a fortnight at furthest. No doubt was entertained that the enemy would be routed from that point, and in that event they would be compelled to abandon Pillow, leaving our way to Memphis clear. Where one battle could be made to answer the purpose of two, sound judgment dictated that the flotilla should await the issue of the Corinth struggle, and in the meantime maintain a strict blockade of the river. It is now apparent, however, that Gen. Halleck is in no great hurry to bring on an engagement, believing that the enemy must suffer more from delay than he will, and Flag-Officer Davis has therefore determined to await his movements no longer, feeling that the occupation of Memphis is his legitimate work, and that the possession of that city by our forces would have a demoralizing effect upon the rebel army at Corinth.

The most encouraging of the many signs of an advance in this quarter, is the arrival of two or three regiments of troops, which, with those previously here, will form a sufficiently large coöperative force to justify the flotilla in assuming the offensive. These men were drawn from Columbus, Hickman, Island No. 10 and New-Madrid, and are hardy, well-seasoned troops. Heartily tired of the garrison duty [illegible].

Another indication is the arrival of half a dozen [illegible] rams. When the rebels [illegible] they have given us several expensive lessons in the art of *butting* since the war began, and it is high time we had learned something. Our rams are as yet untried, and but little can therefore be said as to their efficiency. [illegible] appearances are decidedly against them. Two of them were side-wheel, and four stern-wheel steamers, the latter originally built as tow-boats, and therefore furnished with great power, and [illegible] of attaining a high rate of speed. Their prows have been strengthened and sheathed with iron, and [illegible] heavy timber constructed upon their main decks, reaching nearly up to the hurricane roofs. There can be no doubt that, if not interfered with, these rams would give an enemy's vessels some [illegible] to a sixty-four pound ball [illegible]. I confess I should not fancy a [illegible] behind them in such an event.

Government, I believe, has not yet taken any stock in these odd-looking implements of naval warfare [illegible] Pennsylvania having furnished most of them, with the understanding that if, on trial, they proved to be effective, the General Government was to become their purchaser. Just now the probability of their [illegible].

While upon the subject of rams, it may not be improper to say that since the late naval engagement rafts of timber have been constructed around our gunboats to protect them from the attacks of the enemy's "butters." This so-called "[illegible]" is believed to be a sure preventive of the recurrence of such a [illegible] last Saturday week.

After eight days' silence, the bombardment of Fort Pillow was ordered to be resumed yesterday morning; but just as the mortars were about to drop down to their position, a flag of truce from the enemy came round the point, and a large portion of the day was consumed in negotiations—of what character has not yet transpired. Toward evening, however, the enemy's [illegible] withdrawn, and then the mortars [illegible] resumed their work. If this bombarding the enemy were the only evidence of active operations, I should despair of anything ever being accomplished, for I have long since come to the conclusion that mortar-firing is a very harmless amusement.

The Conscription act of the rebel Congress, which went into operation a few days ago, is already sweeping out a large proportion of the population for twenty or thirty miles on each side of the river, and we learn from refugees that it is causing a general stampede everywhere. Hundreds of men, women and children line the banks of the river between this point and the Kentucky and Missouri State lines, waving white handkerchiefs and hailing every boat that passes, begging to be taken on board, that they may escape the reign of terror. The last boat from Cairo brought down fifteen women who had been picked up on the way, and all in the most destitute condition.

A party of deserters, who left Memphis Saturday, report that a dispatch had just been received from Vicksburgh, announcing that Flag-Officer Farragut's gunboat fleet was then passing that place on its way up the river. This intelligence is probably reliable, [illegible] turned back from Natchez [illegible]. The distance from Vicksburgh to Memphis is four hundred miles, and could not easily be traversed by Farragut in less than a week, owing to the scarcity of fuel along the route—all the coal-barges and wood-yards having been destroyed by order of the rebel Government and

the fact that [illegible] enough with [illegible]. If Flag-Officer Davis [illegible] in the occupation of Memphis [illegible].

All accounts [illegible] the people of that city are anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or the other of our fleets, and the rebel portion as in the greatest excitement, burning cotton, and leaving the city by every train.

A report has obtained some currency on the flotilla, that Memphis has already been occupied by Farragut's forces, but this is undoubtedly premature.

The *Mound City*, one of our boats injured in the recent fight, is fully repaired, and has resumed her place in the flotilla.

TELMAH.

LATE NEWS FROM THE FLOTILLA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

National Flotilla, above Fort Pillow,
Wednesday, May 21.

Evidently, something is to be done at last. The unusual stir on the flotilla since Saturday has not been without meaning.

ARRIVAL OF LAND FORCES.

It was easy to see yesterday that Flag-Officer Davis was uneasy about something. He came upon deck very often, and while the Quartermaster on watch kept his glass pointed constantly in the direction of Fort Pillow, the Flag-Officer always looked up the river. "Any boats down to-day?" he asked. "Ay, Sir, the mail boat," replied the Quartermaster. "None since?" "None, your honor."

Toward evening, the cause of the Flag-Officer's solicitude was apparent. A fleet of steamers came in sight, and it did not take us long to discover that they were black and blue with troops. The flash of their glittering bayonets in the rays of the setting sun was a gratifying sight indeed. It assured us that the end of the siege was drawing nigh.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS—FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT ABOVE VICKSBURGH.

Four refugees from below reached the flotilla yesterday, and had an interview with Flag-Officer Davis. They left Memphis Sunday, and state that dispatches had been received there from Vicksburgh, announcing that Flag-Officer Farragut's gunboat fleet had passed the latter point Saturday, on its way up the river. The excitement in Memphis prior to this was at fever heat; but when the news became current, it knew no bounds. The drunken rabble and those who had nothing to lose, proposed to burn the city immediately; but the Mayor, seconded by property holders, and indeed by all the respectable portion of the inhabitants, exerted his utmost efforts to prevent such a catastrophe, and finally succeeded in restoring something like order.

A report has somehow reached the flotilla that Commodore Farragut has reached Memphis, and has possession of the city. This announcement is undoubtedly premature. If he left Vicksburgh Saturday, he would not probably reach Memphis before tomorrow or Friday. The distance between the two points is four hundred miles, and he would, no doubt, feel his way up cautiously, not running at night, because it is not likely that his pilots are very familiar with the river, and could not therefore be expected to make more than seventy-five or eighty miles a day.

It is evident that if Flag-Officer Davis wishes to reach Memphis before Farragut, he has no time to lose.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF FORT PILLOW.

Fort Pillow is again reported evacuated. Their troops are said to have been withdrawn, their siege-guns tumbled into the river, and their principal gunboats sent down to dispute the advance of Farragut. This seems more probable now than ever, and I should not be surprised if our advance to Memphis were undisputed. Before night, we shall probably know all about it.

Our sailors and soldiers are all in the best of spirits at the prospect of an immediate advance.

THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Government Sustained—President Lincoln Indorsed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

A series of resolutions of an important nature have just been passed by the New-School General Assembly, now in session in this city. They were drawn up by Rev. N. S. Beman, D. D., LL.D., of Troy, and express, first, the conviction that the expectation and desire that Slavery should be "perpetual and predominant" were the whole cause of the present rebellion—their commendation of the firmness of the President—the fact that the Presbyterian Church has always been averse to all "secession and nullification"—and lastly, their warm-hearted loyalty to the Union and sustenance of the Government *first*, and all other issues subsidiary. The resolutions are followed by a letter personally addressed to the President, pledging the warmest sympathy with him, commending his firmness and wisdom, and acknowledging the hand of God in the prudence and success of the general plans of the Government.

Great enthusiasm was indicated in the vote which was taken by rising of the members. UNION.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

Whereas, This General Assembly is called, in the providence of God, to hold its deliberations at a time when a wicked and fearful rebellion threatened to destroy the fair fabric of our Government, to lay waste our beloved country, and to blight and ruin, so far as the present life is concerned, all that is dear to us as Christians; and,

Whereas, As a branch of the Christian Church, Presbyterians have ever been found loyal and the friends of good order, believing, as they do, that civil government is ordained of God; that the magistrate is the minister of God for good; that he "beareth not the sword in vain;" and they are, therefore, subject to this ordinance of God, "not only for wrath," or under the influence of fear, "but also for conscience sake," or under the influence of moral and Christian principle; and,

Whereas, The particular Church whose representatives we are, and in whose behalf we are now and here called to act, have inscribed on our banner "The Constitutional Presbyterian Church," having never favored secession or nullification, either in Church or State, deem it quite becoming and proper in us to express ourselves with great Christian sincerity and frankness on those matters which now agitate our country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem the Government of these United States the most benign that has ever blessed our imperfect world, and should it be destroyed, after its brief career of good, another such, in the ordinary course of human events, can hardly be anticipated for a long time to come, and for these reasons we revere and love it as one of the great sources of hope under God for a lost world, and it is doubly dear to our hearts because it was procured and established by the toil, sacrifice and blood of our fathers.

Resolved, That rebellion against such a Government as ours, and especially by those who have ever enjoyed their full share of its protection, honors, rich blessings of every name, can have no excuse or palliation, and can be inspired by no other motives than those of ambition and avarice, and can find no parallel except in the first two great rebellions—that which assailed the Throne of Heaven directly, and that which peopled our world with miserable apostates.

Resolved, That whatever diversity of sentiment may exist among us respecting international wars, or the appeal to the sword for the settlement of points of honor or interest between independent nations, we are all of one mind on the subject of rebellion, and especially against the best Government which God has yet given to the world; that our vast army now in the field is to be looked upon as a great police force, organized to carry into effect the Constitution and laws, which insurgents, in common with other citizens, have ordained by their own voluntary acts, and which they are bound by honor, and oath, and conscience to respect and obey, so that the strictest advocates of peace may bear a part in this deadly struggle for the life of the Government.

Resolved, That while we have been utterly shocked at the deep depravity of the men who have framed and matured this rebellion, and who are now clad in arms, manifested in words and deeds, there is another class found in the loyal States who have excited a still deeper loathing; some in Congress, some in high civil life, and some in the ordinary walks of business, who never utter a manly thought or opinion in favor *of the Government, but they follow it, by way of* comment, by two or three smooth apologies for Southern insurrectionists, presenting the difference between an open and avowed enemy in the field, and a secret and insidious foe in the bosom of our own family.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and one only, African Slavery, the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual; and while we look upon this war as having one grand end in view—the restoration of the Union, by crushing out the last living and manifested fibre of rebellion—we hold that everything, the institution of Slavery, if need be, must be made to bend to this great purpose, and while, under the influence of humanity and Christian benevolence, we may commiserate the condition of the ruined rebels, once in fraternity with ourselves, but now—should the case occur—despoiled of all that makes the world dear to them, we must be, at the same time, constrained to feel that the retribution has been self-inflicted, and must say, *Fiat justitia ruat coelum.*

Resolved, That we have great confidence in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and his Cabinet, and in the commanders of our armies and our navy, and the valiant men of this Republic, prosecuting a holy warfare under their banners; and while we bless God that he has stood by them and cheered them on in what we trust will ever stand as the darkest days of our country's humiliation, and crowned them with many signal victories, knowing that ultimate success is with God alone, we will ever pray that the last sad note of anarchy and misrule may soon die away, and the *old flag of our country*, radiant with stripes and brilliant with stars, may again wave over a great, undivided and happy people.

Resolved, That we here, in deep humility for our sins and the sins of the nation, and in heartfelt devotion, lay ourselves with all we are and have on the altar of God and our country, and we hesitate not to pledge the churches and Christian people under our care as ready to join with us in the same fervent sympathies and united prayers that our interests, the Nation, and our commanders in the field and on the waters, and the brave men under their leadership, may take courage, under the assurance the Presbyterian Church of the United States are with them, in heart and hand—in life and effort—in this fearful existing conflict.

Resolved, Finally, that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the General Assembly, be forwarded to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, accompanied by the following respectful letter:

To the President of the United States:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in transmitting the following resolutions, beg leave most respectfully to express in a more personal manner the sentiments of our Church in reference to yourself and the great issues with which you are called to deal. It is with no desire to bring a mere tribute of flattery, when we assure you, honorable sir, of the affection and confidence of our Church. Since the day of your inauguration the thousands of our membership have followed you with unceasing prayer, beseeching the throne of Heaven on your behalf. In our great Church Courts, in our lesser judications, in our weekly assemblages, in the house of God, at our family altars, in the inner place of prayer, you have been the burden of our petitions; and when we look at the history of your Administration hitherto, and at the wonderful way in which this people have been led under your guidance, we glorify God on your behalf. We give praise not to man, but to God. In your firmness, your integrity challenging the admiration of even our enemies, your moderation, your wisdom, the timeliness of your paternal words, so eminently fitting the chosen head of a great people, we recognize the hand and power of God. We devoutly and humbly accept it, as from Him, an answer to the innumerable prayers which have gone up from our hearts. We desire, as a Church, to express to you our reverence, our love, our deep sympathy with you in the greatness of your trust, the depth of your personal bereavements, and to pledge to you, as in all the future, our perpetual remembrance of you before God, and all the support that loyal hearts can offer. We have given our sons, and some of our ministers, to the army and navy. Many of our church members have died in hospital and field. We are glad that we have given them, and we trust in that they were true to death. We gladly pledge as many more as the cause of our country may demand. We believe that there is but one path before this people—this gigantic and inexpressibly wicked rebellion must be destroyed—the interests of humanity, the cause of God and His Church demand it at our hands. May God give to you His great support, preserve you, impart to you more than human wisdom, and permit you, ere long, to rejoice in the deliverance of our beloved country in peace and unity. (Signed.)

GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., Moderator.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Stated Clerk.
WM. STERLING, Per. Clerk, *pro tem.*
WILLIAM H. BROWN, } Tem. Clerks.
FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, }

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Confiscation Bill as it Passed the House.

A BILL to Confiscate the Property of Rebels for the Payment of the Expenses of the Present Rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Third—Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourth—Of any person who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Provided, That persons thirdly and fifthly above described, shall have accepted their elevation or appointment to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth—Of any persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory in the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion: And the said estate and property, and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture, wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person are hereby forfeited thereafter to the Government of the United States, and the same are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyance of such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property, situated and being in any State, District or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be in the name of the United States, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the Court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto; and the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, shall be used, occupied, rented, or held under the direction of the Secretary, until judicial proceedings shall be had as herein provided, when proceedings in rem shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid: *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to do everything necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney-General, or any District Attorney of the United States, or of any district in which the said property may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and any loyal creditor of the former owner of such property may, within ninety days, and not thereafter, except as herein provided, exhibit his claims to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claim, shall have power to allow and pay the same out of such proceeds: *Provided*, That if the several claims exhibited and ascertained shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, they shall be ratably paid; *And provided further*, That in no event shall any larger sums be paid from the Treasury than have been deposited there on account of the said property; *And provided also*, That no claim shall be received or examined which has not been exhibited within the said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect or delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him, for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL, AS IT DID NOT PASS THE HOUSE.

A BILL to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing Rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person [illegible] of the United States shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave, shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also, *that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.*

The 74 who said Yea to this most righteous and salutary measure were all Republicans.

The 78 who compose the majority voting *Nay*, on this division, are made up as follows:

All the so-called Democrats present;

All the Border State men;

All the "Conservatives" and "Moderates" elected in good part by Republican votes, including Messrs. B. F. Thomas, of Massachusetts, Sheffield and George H. Browne, of Rhode Island, Fisher, of Delaware, R. A. Harrison, of Ohio, and James S. Rollins, of Missouri.

With the following elected by Republican votes as as Republicans purely:

Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts (Berkshire.)
Charles Delano of Massachusetts (Conn. R. Valley.)
Alexander H. Rice of Massachusetts (Boston.)
Charles R. Train of Massachusetts (Lowell.)
Alexander S. Diven, of New-York (Elmira.)
John T. Nixon of New-Jersey (Southwest.)
John L. N. Stratton of New-Jersey (Trenton.)
John W. Killinger of Pennsylvania (Lebanon.)
James T. Hale of Pennsylvania (Williamsport.)
Valentine B. Horton of Ohio (Athens.)
Carey A. Trimble of Ohio (Scioto.)
Bradley F. Granger of Michigan (Detroit.)
Wm. McKee Dunn of Indiana (Lawrenceburg.)
Wm. Mitchell of Indiana (Wabash Valley.)
Albert G. Porter of Indiana (Indianapolis.)
Wm. Kellogg of Illinois (Galesburg.)—*Tribune.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Tobacco and Cotton—Specie and Rents Rising—Kentucky's Loyalty and Chivalry—Secesh Spies Warned—The Republican Party Asked Only to Stand by Its Pledges.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The unusual demand for gold, which sells at 3½ premium is attributed to the movements for purchasing Cotton and other produce in Tennessee and North Carolina. Reported sales yesterday of 232 hhds. Tobacco, averaging $9 75 per hundred, and 1,400 lbs to the hhd. Weight of Leaf Tobacco sold yesterday, 332,000 lbs. Sales for over three months have averaged 150 hogsheads daily, and amounted to nearly $150,000 per week, netting in all nearly $3,000,000 for Kentuckians and Tennesseeans from the Green, Barren, Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys. Real estate sales this week exceed $18,000. Rents for business houses, rising.

Thirty-one soldiers died here this week—three of them rebels. Christian, next to the largest slave-holding county in the State, is said to have 600 volunteers in the Union army.

Rebels in Nicholas, Bourbon, Harrison, Bracken, Bath and Mason are warned that they must make up their minds to return with Humphrey Marshall should he make another raid into Eastern Kentucky. They have constant communication with Marshall, and are kept fully apprised of all his movements.

PONTIAC.

FROM CANADA.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada—The Militia Bill Rejected, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Militia bill, of which I sometime since sent the New-York Times a synopsis, has led to the defeat of the Ministry. It proposed, as you may remember, that 50,000 men should be called out for between 14 and 28 days in each year, and the expense of this, including the building of armories and the buying of clothing, was estimated at $650,000 the first year, and $500,000 for subsequent ones. The measure has been assailed by a great variety of parties for reasons as various, and on the 20th inst. the motion made by the Premier, Mr. Cartier, for its second reading, was lost by a majority of seven. The Ministry have consequently resigned. The next is not yet formed. The most remarkable thing about the division on the bill was, that a majority of eight Upper Canadians were in its favor, but a majority of fifteen Lower Canadians opposed it. The British people here say, on that account, that the Lower Canadian French are disloyal, and only care for "British connection" so long as they have to pay nothing towards maintaining it. At this the French are angry. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Militia bill was not, however, the sole cause of the Ministerial defeat. The changes in the tariff proposed by Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, which involved a reduction of duty on manufactured articles, imported either from the States or from Europe, while they increased the duties on sugar, tea, &c., almost to the standard you have unfortunately reached, were very unpopular. Against the imposition of extra duties on tea and sugar it was said that we were to get a war tariff without having had a war. Against the reductions on manufactures it was urged that they were unjust to those who had established factories in Canada since our incidentally protective tariff was introduced, a few years ago.

Personal.

—We understand that Charles Mackay, formerly of the London *Illustrated News*, is now in this country as the special correspondent of the London *Times*. He is not expected to follow the army, but to write from other points of special interest.

—Wm. H. Browne, formerly connected with the *Journal of Commerce*, and more recently Assistant Secretary of State in the Southern Confederacy, has resigned the latter position, and is now Colonel in the rebel service, and *Aid-de-Camp* to Jeff. Davis.

—We learn that a gentleman who recently visited Richmond received a visit from Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, who is at liberty in the city, but under surveillance. He confirms the statements recently published concerning the failure of his health.

—Mrs. Gen. McClellan, who is at present visiting friends in Hartford, Connecticut, was complimented with a serenade by Colt's Armory Band on Monday evening last.

—The literary societies of Yale College have just had their prize debates. In Linonia the following awards were made: First prize to Joseph A. Bent, New-Ipswich, N. H.; second prize to James Brand, [illegible], and John F. Dryden, Worcester, Mass.; third prize to Sanford S. Martyn, New-Haven, and William H. Drury, Worcester, Mass. In the Brothers: First prize to Allen McLean, Linesbury; second prize to Tread Burkeley, Jr., Catskill, N. Y.; third prize to F. W. Kittredge, Lowell, Mass.

—President Woolsey has presented to Yale College Library nine hundred rare volumes, from his extensive collection of Greek authors.

—Brig.-Gen. Kelly met with a slight accident the other day at Clarksburgh, Va., on his return from Calhoun County. He was going down stairs, when he fell and caught the banister with his right arm. As his wounds have never recovered altogether the hurt was considerable, but he has now almost entirely recovered from the effects of the fall.

—Maj.-Gen. Harney is living quietly in St. Louis, having purchased a house in the "addition." He comes into the city occasionally, where he attracts much attention by his soldierly bearing, although he eschews all military trappings and dresses plainly in a suit of black.

—Gov. Pierpoint, of Western Virginia, left Wheeling on Saturday for Washington. He designs visiting Norfolk, Portsmouth and other towns in the eastern part of the State before his return.

Obituary.

—Gen. Robert Bentley died recently in Mansfield, Ohio, in the 70th year of his age. He removed from Allegheny County, Penn., to Ohio, in 1812, and settled in the wilderness of Richland County. After Hull's surrender at Detroit, Mr. Bentley shouldered his musket, and in the militia service of Ohio filled every office from Corporal to Major-General. His field of operations extended from Richland County to Lake Erie, and he was a very efficient officer. At the close of the war, in 1815, he opened an extensive farm in Richland; and during twenty years of his life, he was a large dealer in cattle, having driven nine droves from Ohio over the Mountains to Philadelphia. M. Bentley did much to build up the Baptist churches in Richland County, in early times; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for seven years, and served several terms in the House and Senate of Ohio.

—Mr. J. W. Gray, for many years connected with the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, died suddenly on Monday, May 26. He was born in July 1814, in Bridport, Vt., and when quite young removed with his parents to St. Lawrence County, New-York, receiving such education as farmer boys in general enjoy. Afterwards he was fitted for a teacher in one of the Normal Associations of this State, and in 1836 went to Cleveland, where he superintended a free school. After having followed this pursuit for some years, he removed to Michigan, and commenced practice as a lawyer, having first completed his legal studies in the office of Paine and Wilson, in Cleveland. After a short time he returned to the latter city, and in 1843, in connection with his brother, purchased the Cleveland *Advertiser*, which was merged into the *Plaindealer*, in 1850. Mr. Gray was appointed Postmaster of Cleveland in 1853, by President Pierce; was once defeated as a candidate for Congress, and during all his political career has been widely known as an able and spirited writer. In the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, to which he was a delegate, he earnestly supported Mr. Douglas.

BOSTON IN ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The Annual Gathering—The Church Spiritual and the People Militant—Character of the Reports—The Peace Society—Its Difficulties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Your readers know that Boston is a moral town. They have doubtless heard how once each year the vital piety, of which its atmosphere is redolent, attracts the gentle shepherd from all the ecclesiastical folds of New-England, who, after enjoying a six days' hospitality, return to rehearse to their accustomed charges the wonders they have seen, and the thoughts which those wonders excite in their minds. We are at this moment under that annual visitation. We are experiencing the usual number of white cravats, blue umbrellas, venerable "tiles" and cold drinking rains which characterize the week yclept "anniversary." The usual number of inquiries for the "Marlboro' tavern" have received responses which have sent the usual number of reverend inquirers to the unholy abodes of wicked "North End." The usual number of horse-car conductors and omnibus drivers have had their patience reduced to the sweating point, by repeated requests of stranger passengers to be set down at the "Boston Meeting-house," and by their persistence in remaining after the car has stopped for them to alight, upon the platform, while they complete an exhortation to a chance ungodly acquaintance, whose inattention to their portrayal of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," plainly indicates that he doesn't see it in exactly that light. Externally, "anniversary" wears its accustomed garb. But within the churches and halls, it is plainly apparent that the ministers are no match for the soldiers, and that after all the pious instructions of generations of godly men, war holds a firmer place than religion in the breasts of even Christian Bostonians. Like the [illegible] at the contribution-box, who acknowledged his indebtedness to the Lord, but added that just at present he was more closely pressed by other creditors, the people, while they acknowledge that Jerusalem, with its sacred memories, has a strong hold on their affections, yet confess to a paramount weakness for endeavoring to save Washington from the rebels. The anxiety of Massachusetts just at present, for Gen. Banks, decidedly predominates of its interest in the teachings of Paul—so much so, indeed, that as a competitor with the "Iron Man" for public attention, the Apostle is altogether thrown into the shade.

The streets are filled with recruits—four thousand have reported on Boston Common during the first two days—but the churches are not filled with auditors. The choirs sing their loudest, but the bands passing through the streets drown out their voices. The ministers utter fervent piety, which finds the ears of the audience already filled with the patriotism of the battle drum.

Of course your readers' minds are similarly preoccupied with news from Mr. Stanton's poorly kept chess-board, and consequently they would give little heed to detailed reports from this less exciting occasion. It may suffice, therefore, to say that the reports from the officers of the various tract, bible, and charitable societies, show that they have been as well sustained pecuniarily during the past year as in the palmier days of peace; that the same number of aged teachers dying have remembered the heathen, the families of indigent clergymen, and the spiritual interests of the sailors who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great deep.

Of all the societies whose anniversaries have thus far occurred, none have been attended by any circumstance of unusual interest except the American Peace Society, whose shining lights have been somewhat dimmed by the dazzling lustre of these warlike times. The Secretary of the Society, in his report, hardly sees how the Government could have done less than it has in suppressing the rebellion; but, with an "expatriation" which, to say the least, demands an investigating Committee, recognizes a possible necessity of ultimately amending the Constitution and allowing the rebels to depart in peace. Rev. Dr. Malcolm, of Pennsylvania, addressed, yesterday, the public meeting of the Society, and saved both his patriotism and his creed, by explaining that the opposition of the Society to war was only to strifes between nations, and that the present rebellion was excluded altogether from their calculations. Treason was a wicked act of disloyalty to the State, which the Government must punish. If in punishing the offence the offender's life must be taken, why it is a painful necessity, which Rev. Dr. Malcolm, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the American Peace Society, will not take exception to. This position of the apostles of peace strikingly reminds one of the Quaker who was on board a war vessel during a naval engagement. Of course, his creed would not allow him to take the life of a fellow-man. But seeing one of the enemy in the water attempting to climb on board his ship, by means of a rope hanging from the rail, Friend Broadbrim, believing the time for his part in the action had arrived, seized a sabre, and exclaiming, "Friend, if thou wantest that rope, thou canst have it," cut it off with a blow, and left the enemy to sink in the waves.

That even the votaries of peace acknowledge the necessity of dealing vigorously with this foul rebellion should certainly inspire the advocates of war to strain every nerve for its active and vigorous prosecution.

If you have space, I will send you in a day or two what notes I make on the remaining anniversaries of the week. G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Eastern.

MR. HAMILTON E. TOWLE ENDEAVORS TO RECOVER SALVAGE ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN SAVING THE VESSEL LAST YEAR.

The libel in the case of Hamilton E. Towle against the *Great Eastern* was filed yesterday. The libelant, who is an American, and a civil engineer by profession, was a passenger on board the *Great Eastern* on her attempted voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in September, 1861. The libel states that on the 12th day of September, the ship being then about three hundred miles west of Cape Clear, she was overtaken by a violent storm, which carried away the side-wheels, disabled the rudder, and did other serious damage. That the officers of the ship endeavored, by means of various devices, to steer the ship, but failed, and she remained from the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th, until the evening of Sunday, the 15th of September, in the trough of the sea, entirely at the mercy of the storm. That on Friday the libelant devised a temporary steering apparatus, and asked permission of the Captain to apply it to the broken rudder, which request was declined. That, on Saturday evening, at the solicitation of the passengers, the captain consented to allow the libelant to construct his steering apparatus, and placed men and material at his disposal, to enable him to complete his design. That on Sunday evening the temporary apparatus was completed, and was found to be sufficient to steer the ship, and with it she was brought safely to a harbor, reaching the Cove of Cork on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The libelant claims for services in the nature of salvage one hundred thousand dollars. Howland & Aspinwall, consignees of the ship, having become sureties for the claim, the ship is released, and will sail for Liverpool, as previously appointed, on Saturday.

Geo. C. & Mont. Goble and Judge Bissell act for the libelant.

The Concert for the Aid of the Ladies' Home.

Seventh Regiment (National Guard) Armory,
Monday, May 26, 1862.

In consequence of the departure of this regiment for the seat of war, the Veteran Corps of the regiment have kindly assumed the management of the "Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music for the Benefit of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded Soldiers," on Thursday evening, May 29.

The music will be given by Dodworth's full band. The circumstances which necessitate this change in the arrangements seem to warrant our expectation that our friends will feel a deeper interest in the object of the concert, and that the decision not to abandon giving it, will meet their cordial approval.

S. O. RYDER, Chairman Concert Committee.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here yesterday morning with 230 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army. The *Spaulding* left White River Point, Pamunkey River, at noon on Monday. The soldiers were taken from the General Hospital at that place and from the receiving-ship *Elm City*. Most of them are sick, but few dangerously so. There are about 1,500 patients remaining in the hospital at White River Point. Of those that arrived in the *Spaulding*, about 160 will be sent to David's Island, 60 to the New-York Hospital, and the remainder to their homes. The following is a list of their names:

NEW-YORK.

C. Haschel, Co. F, [illegible]	[illegible]
E. H. Kilbourne, Co. H, 98th.	J. Rutgers, Co. G, 5th.
[illegible] Walsh, Co. H, 103d.	J. Peck, [illegible]
W. Rose, Co. H, 33d.	Corp. T. Miller [illegible]
J. S. Palmer, Co. D, 73d.	[illegible]
M. Johnson, Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
W. Whitehead, Co. I, 73d.	M. [illegible], Co. D, 19th.
C. O. Dennis, Co. H, 9th Cav.	A. Hurlburt, Co. I, 27th.
[illegible] P. Blackman, Co. E, 98th.	H. Brooks, Co. B, 35th.
[illegible] Dunn, Co. I, 77th.	J. Woodward, Co. F, [illegible]
[illegible] Robinson, Co. E, 33d.	J. McKee, Co. E, 33d.
[illegible] Hewitt, Co. E, 77th.	[illegible]
[illegible] Miller, Co. K, 56th.	J. Hall, Co. I, 77th.
D. Peck, Co. E, 9th Cavalry.	[illegible]
P. Aldridge, Co. F, [illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. Corning, Co. H, [illegible]	F. R. Conrad, Co. H, 77th.
S. Martenay, Co. H, 43d.	[illegible]
Sergt. G. Painter, Co. K, 5th.	Sergt. S. Swift, Co. E, [illegible]
Corp. C. Doell, Co. A, 73d.	P. Miller, Co. B, 1st Art.
Mi Lowe, Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. Hill, Co. D, 9th Cav.	F. K. Tyler, Co. [illegible]
G. Johnson, Co. H, 96th.	E. Dillon, 2d Battery Art.
C. Waldman, Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
J. Creswell, Co. I, 98th.	[illegible]
D. Johnson, Co. G, 98th.	F. E. Wilcox, Co. B, 56th.
H. H. Richardson, Co. C, 98d.	J. H. Andrew, Co. A, [illegible]
R. Hays, 16th.	S. Risley, Co. D, 93th.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Jaeger, Co. F, 56th.	J. C. Lincoln, Co. D, [illegible]
W. Babcock, Co. A, 16th.	Timothy McGillough, [illegible]
G. N. Hart, Co. [illegible]	C. Collins, Co. [illegible]
Sylv. Abbott, Co. F, 16th.	E. Cain, Co. H, 77th.
Jos. Dickenson, Co. C, 74th.	J. McGee, Co. K, 56th.
F. F. Norton, Co. F, 9th cav.	J. Brainard, (nurse,) Co. B, [illegible]
Corp. J. Barge, Co. F, 9th Cavalry.	J. Cavanagh, Co. A, 33d.
A. Borden, Battery A, 1st artillery.	[illegible]
Serg. H. E. Orr, Co. K, 98th.	W. E. Crowell, Co. H, [illegible]
Capt. T. Carr, Co. D, 5th.	J. Putnam, Co. C, 98th.
First Lieut. J. H. F. Millen, Co. F, 98th.	W. [illegible] Tanner, Co. D, 98th.
Capt. W. G. Hart, Co. K, 56th.	J. E. F. [illegible], Co. D, 17th.
2d Lt. W. Grower, Co. A, 33d.	H. Waterman, Co. K, 98th.
E. L. Pratt, Co. K, 56th.	D. Hoey, Co. I, 43d.
G. C. Welton, Co. H, 9th C'y.	J. G. [illegible], Co. F, [illegible]
R. W. H. Taylor, Co. I, 11th.	H. Davis, (teamster,) 7th.
Carl Stutz, Co. B, 1st Art'y.	Ser. G. H. [illegible], Co. A, 1st [illegible]
J. Jorcis, Co. C, 1st Art'y.	R. B. Bradford, Co. [illegible]
O. Landon, Co. I, 33d.	J. Sherman, Co. H, 16th Re.
J. Collins, Co. E, 13th.	J. Hunt, Co. B, 33d.
Col. Young, 16th.	L. Deyoe, Co. E, [illegible]
Dr. Rice, 16th.	W. Graves, Co. E, [illegible]
Quartermaster Henry Keith, 21st.	W. Peabody, Co. [illegible]
Sergt. J. H. Northrup, 33d.	W. Smith, Co. D, [illegible]
W. H. Adams, Co. C, 10th.	R. Clase, Co. G, 98th.
J. Williams, Co. B, 98th.	J. Brenner, Co. [illegible]
C. Myers, Co. C, 5th.	M. F. Albertus, Co. I, [illegible]
G. Tremper, Co. F, 77th.	W. McNulty, Co. [illegible]
M. Doell, Co. B, 98th.	W. Russell, Co. [illegible]
M. Donell, Co. I, 43d.	R. Marshman, Co. C, 77th.
W. H. Ballard, Co. C, 98th.	J. Whitridge, Co. [illegible]
W. Coghlan, Co. H, 98th.	F. Dunning, Co. H, [illegible]
C. Fogarrense, Co. E, [illegible]	W. H. Lewis, Co. H, [illegible]
A. T. Newkirk, Co. I, 5th.	W. Loston, Co. I, 33d.
[illegible]	W. [illegible] Fiskin, Co. [illegible]
G. W. Armstrong, Co. K, 13th.	H. Jenner, Co. [illegible]
C. Howard, Co. K, 25th.	W. Burnes, Co. F, 98th.
J. Jethon, Co. B, 25th.	A. Reynolds, Co. [illegible]
U. Denmarth, Co. F, 98th.	Chas. Tompkinson, Co. K, 1st Fire Zouaves.
	A. Mizell, Co. K, 33d.
	A. Smith, Co. A, 98th.
	J. Watkins, Co. H, 98th.

NEW-JERSEY.

W. Allen, Co. F, 6th.	W. Stevenson, Co. G, 6th.
E. Miles, Co. E, 15th.	W. A. Jenkins, (band,) 6th.
S. Hyer, Drum-Major, 1st.	E. Sellier, Co. A, 1st.
J. O. [illegible], Co. D, 2d.	W. Hamilton, Co. D, 2d.
Corp. S. Bozarth, Co. I, 5th.	F. Shoots, Co. A, 1st Artl.
E. F. Ness, Co. H, 5th.	A. Adams, Co. [illegible]
W. O'Connel, Co. C, 2d.	D. H. Case, Co. A, 8th.
[illegible] Oliver, Co. I, 5th.	J. S. Lindsly, Co. [illegible]
E. McElroy, Co. H, 5th.	A. Trimmer, Co. H, [illegible]
L. L. Haun, Co. C, 7th.	J. Cabinet, Co. B, [illegible]
S. Tomlinson, Co. H, 5th.	J. Cassidy, Co. E, [illegible]
F. Carls, Co. E, 5th.	T. Drew, Co. F, 2d.
G. Schultz, Bat. A, Artil.	W. Westervelt, Co. [illegible]
A. Jordan, Co. H, 5th.	E. Ewen, Co. D, 6th.
J. V. Roberts, Co. E, 8th.	J. Seaver, Co. G, [illegible]
S. Horner, Co. I, 4th.	J. Sands, Co. I, 2d.
J. Higgins, Co. I, 5th.	P. Habner, (band,) 1st.
J. Sheridan, Co. A, 2d.	W. Himes, Co. H, 6th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Hoey, Co. C, 49th.	W. Ray, Co. A, [illegible]
J. Thompson, Co. A, 96th.	A. Lane, Co. [illegible]
W. J. Vaughn, Co. B, 93d.	G. Dent, Co. H, [illegible]
D. Navill, Co. B, 72d.	M. Jones, Co. H, [illegible]
H. Jones, Co. I, 93d.	Sergt. S. James, Co. B, [illegible]
R. Gamble, Co. A, 96th.	J. McCrate, 1st.
W. H. Lippert, Co. I, 93d.	M. [illegible]
E. McCabes, Co. G, 96th.	P. Hammer, d'mr, Co. I, [illegible]
J. Ritchie, Co. C, 72d.	J. D. Martin, Co. H, [illegible]
D. Swigart, Co. D, 93d.	J. W. Bureau, Co. I, [illegible]
J. Wiley, Co. F, 6th Cav'ry.	J. Limerick, Co. [illegible]
[illegible] Moore, Co. G, 93d.	[illegible]
J. Wenzel, Co. B, 104th.	S't C. Ferguson, Co. [illegible]
J. Livesey, Co. A, 104th.	W. Howard, Co. F, [illegible]
J. Bell, Co. A, 2d Cavalry.	H. F. Erickson, Co. [illegible]
A. Grier, Co. H, 49th.	H. J. Wallace, Co. [illegible]
J. McGlathery, Co. H, 81st.	C. L. Murphy, Co. [illegible]
G. S. Smith, Co. A, 106th.	J. E. Ross, Co. C, 93d.

MASSACHUSETTS.

C. H. Batchelder, Co. G, 10th.	M. H. Murray, Co. [illegible]
L. H. Gilman, Co. A, 1st.	S. Kimball, Co. [illegible]
Corp. W. A. Smith, Co. H, 1st.	G. E. Mitchell, Co. G, [illegible]
W. R. Gridley, Co. D, 1st.	J. G. Scribner, Co. [illegible]
G. R. Coburn, Co. B, 1st.	M. Lyon, Co. F, 10th.
S. G. Howe, Co. A, 23d.	P. Greenleaf, Co. B, [illegible]
G. Wallen, (drummer,) Co. A, 1st.	C. H. Drew, Co. A, 23d.
Corp. J. J. Frost, Co. H, 1st.	D. Shmidt, Co. E, 10th.
R. Devereaux, Co. F, 23d.	R. S. Doll, Co. H, 10th.
Sergt. M. C. Cook, Co. A, 10th.	A. Bliss, Co. F, 10th.
J. W. Segnart, Jr., Co. A, 10th.	H. Sullivan, Co. F, 23d.
J. M. Bass, Co. C, 10th.	C. Mugridge, Co. [illegible]
	G. D. Robinson, Co. [illegible]
	F. Hutchings, Co. K, [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

H. Newton, Co. D, 4th.	J. Johnson, Co. H, [illegible]
W. Robinson, Co. E, 16th.	Corp. A. L. Hayward, Co. G, [illegible]
W. L. Robinson, Co. D, 4th.	C. Dodd, Co. D, 7th.
Sergt. A. A. Carr, Co. H, 5th.	R. Kent, Co. F, 16th.
D. Druery, Co. G, 7th.	A. M. Hodges, Co. G, [illegible]
M. L. Tuttle, Co. K, 4th.	A. J. Coole, Co. G, 7th.
Sgt. F. P. Llegpool, Co. B, 7th.	

MAINE.

A. Frasier, Co. G, 2d.	C. Birney, Co. I, [illegible]
E. D. Dunbar, Co. H, 2d.	[illegible] Ellison, Co. A, [illegible]
C. N. Crocker, Co. F, 2d.	G. F. Holden, Co. [illegible]
F. Crawford, Co. B, 7th.	S. P. Martin, Co. E, [illegible]
G. P. Prescott, Co. H, 11th.	R. Farrington, Co. G, [illegible]
H. P. Norton, Co. E, 2d.	M. Paxter, Co. C, 6th.
G. F. ——, Co. G, 11th.	

VERMONT.

D. Hastings, Co. E, 2d.	H. Near, Co. C, 5th.
P. Ross, Co. H, 2d.	J. Hurlbut, Co. A, 2d.
A. D. Dutton, Co. G, 6th.	G. W. Cummings, Co. G, [illegible]
J. A. Taylor, Co. D, 4th.	D. Smith, Co. H, [illegible]
H. W. Hickock, Co. G, 2d.	E. Laird, Co. H, [illegible]
E. Beedle, Co. E, 4th.	F. H. Styles, Co. [illegible]
J. J. Pillsbury, Co. B, 6th.	

OTHER REGIMENTS.

J. Dykes, Co. G, 14th U. S. (dead;) J. H. Albee, Co. B, 5th Wis.; P. Welsh, Co. H, 6th U. S. Infantry; B. [illegible] Leary, Co. D, 2d R. I.; F. McLaughlin, Co. C, 3d U. S. Infantry; R. Hade, Co. I, 3d U. S. Infantry; [illegible] Co. B, 1st D. C. Cavalry; R. McGibbons, Co. D, 1st [illegible] Cavalry; L. Jones, Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery; [illegible] Hunt, Co. F, 5th Infantry; [illegible] Infantry; A. Peabody, Co. D, 2d R. I.; J. [illegible] 5th R. I.; B. Clark, Co. B, [illegible] [illegible] Co. C, 5th Wis.; Homer Wardin, Co. [illegible]; N. Ashley, Co. I, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; [illegible] Infantry; Lieut. [illegible]; J. H. Burns, Co. B, 4th U. S. Infantry; [illegible] Sharpshooters; J. Norris, Co. G, 6th Cavalry; [illegible] H. Pratt, (Engineers,) Co. C; Corporal F. G. [illegible] 15th U. S. Sharpshooters; [illegible] Sharpshooters; D. N. Jenkins, Co. D, 1st Minn.; Sergeant D. N. Brooks, Co. B, 8th Cavalry Ill.; M. Hammer, Co. [illegible]; R. A. Wallace, [illegible] Department; J. Brannan, badly wounded; J. S. [illegible] Co. G, 8th Cavalry Ill.; W. Hutchinson, Co. B, [illegible] U. S. Infantry; L. M. Soule, Co. H, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; D. Gannon, Co. B, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; [illegible] ambulance.

The following is a list of the physicians and nurses in charge of the soldiers:

Draper, Newbury, Armstrong, Kennedy and Noyes. *Dressers*—[illegible], Hyde, McGee, Lewis, [illegible], Patterson, [illegible] and Mines. *Nurses*—[illegible], Hetrick, Grant, Patterson, Brannan, Porter, [illegible] Rose, Hay, Carpenter, Redfield, Smith, [illegible], Wallis, Murdock, Rockley. *Apothecaries*—[illegible] Thompson and D. S. Clarke. *Ladies*—Mrs. Strong, Miss Whitten, and four maids.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Mr. Rarey's Entertainment.—At the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, gave an exhibition. He experimented on three horses, one of which was a most vicious brute, that, just before being brought upon the stage, kicked the groom in attendance, and completely demolished a glass door. The poor fellow was much hurt, and was conveyed to his home on a litter. Of course, when Mr. Rarey took the animal it was soon subdued, at least comparatively speaking, after, but not without a severe struggle. Two other horses were also introduced, and soon tamed. Mr. Rarey gives another exhibition this evening, when it is promised that a horse almost as unruly and vicious as the celebrated *Cruiser* will be introduced to the audience, and thoroughly subjugated.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Corner of Lexington-avenue and First-street.—The lady directresses of this association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions in clothing, and many other comforts, from various ladies' relief societies in this City and Brooklyn; also from similar organizations in neighboring States. They also express their thanks for single offerings from individuals of both sexes. Affecting incidents are connected with many of these gifts. A mother, whose son yielded his life on the battle-field, has sent his clothes for the comfort of his remaining comrades who have suffered in the same glorious cause. A child's savings bank, containing $37 cents, has been received, through the American Express Company, from an unknown source. The young hearts of the young have responded most liberally. The Primary Department of the Wooster-street School has furnished, in contributions of three cents

and upwards, $10 [illegible]. The young gentlemen of Ward School No. 35 made the splendid donation of $210 81, and the Primary Department $40 [illegible], making from this school a sum total of $[illegible]. The scholars of Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 45, have also contributed liberally. [illegible], for the use of the convalescent patients, have been generously furnished by the gentlemen of the New-York Club. It is hoped that these examples may stimulate others to similar acts of benevolence.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—MARTIN CARVIN became involved in a quarrel with PATRICK KINNEY, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Spring and Thompson streets. The result of the affray was that KINNEY stabbed CARVIN with a sharp-pointed oyster knife in three different places. Officer ANDREE, of the Eighth Precinct, came up in time to separate the parties and to arrest the offender. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. KINNEY was taken before Police Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, and, after examination, he was committed to prison, to await the result of CARVIN's injuries.

THE PRINCE-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—Major WATROUS, the man who was shot by CARSON, about a week since, was visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon. He then seemed comparatively well and was quite cheerful. He stated that he thought he would be out in a few days. His son, a young man about 18 years of age, arrived in this City on Tuesday night, and will remain with his father until he is recovered. No arrest has yet been made of CARSON, though it is well known that neither he nor his wife have left the City. The Detective Police are busily engaged in working up the case.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier, and was apparently about 35 years of age. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. ....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of another unknown man, which was found in the water at the foot of Seventy-[illegible]-street, North River. The drowned man was about 40 years of age, stout built, and had on black cassimere pants, red flannel drawers and shirt. The jury judged that he had been in the water about two months.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, for want of a quorum. The following weekly statement was prepared by the Secretary: Emigrants arrived from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1862, 14,231; from May 21 to May 28, 3,475; total this year, 17,706. During the same time last year the arrivals numbered 32,118. Number of inmates of the institution on Ward's Island, 685 against 664 last year. The receipts during the year amount to $34,464 91, including a small balance on hand at the beginning of the year. The disbursements for the same time have been $38,584 13, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $15,870 78.

STRIKE AMONGST THE PAINTERS.—The journeymen painters of this City conceive that they are inadequately remunerated for their labor. They contend that good labor is worth $2 a day, while the bosses, who can easily procure green hands at $1 50 a day, are unwilling to pay more. The war has sadly thinned the ranks of regular painters, and the wretched manner in which very many houses have been coated this Spring, but proves the truth of the assertion that every one is not a painter because he paints. The movement will not be likely to succeed as a rule.

MISSIONS AMONG THE POOR.—On Tuesday evening, the New-York City Tract Society held a meeting in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The report shows there are thirty missionaries and assistants, who, with nine hundred voluntary laborers, are constantly engaged in this systematic effort to reach the masses with religious instruction.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY TAX FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.—The Finance Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have prepared a Tax ordinance, providing that the sum to be raised for the use of the city, for the present year, shall be $116,805 [illegible], for the following purposes:

For street repairs	$2,500 00
For Bergen pavement	5,000 00
For lighting streets	11,000 00
For day and night police	20,000 00
For support of Almshouse	7,000 00
For support of Fire Department	4,000 00
For Public Schools	14,500 00
For payment of salaries	12,300 00
For stationery and printing	2,000 00
For elections	600 00
For repairs and supplies of public grounds and buildings	2,000 00
For payment of interest	11,000 00
For legal expenses	250 00
For public health	500 00
For cleaning and repairing sewers	750 00
For Fourth of July	400 00
For cleaning streets	2,700 00
For payment of deficiency, 1860	6,800 [illegible]
For payment of deficiency, 1856	5,807 [illegible]
For improvements of Hamilton-square	400 00
For deficiency on street improvements	2,900 72
Total	$116,805 [illegible]

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE IN JERSEY CITY.—The erection of a new church edifice for the Congregational Society of Jersey City, has been commenced at the corner of York and Henderson streets. The building will be built principally of brick. It is to be 75 feet front, 172½ feet deep, with a lecture-room across the rear 30 feet in width. Hon. D. S. GREGORY is one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, and has given $6,000 toward it. The building will cost $45,000, and will be completed next Fall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 284, 286, 292, 293, 175, 255, 240, 261, 266, 150, 294, 160, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 223, 2191, 2257, 2236, 2261, 286, 2265, 2260, 2271, 2273, 2275. *Part II.*—Nos. 1986, 2770, 1529, 1842, 1852, 796, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296. *Part III.*—Nos. 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299.

Confiscation Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 28.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

The United States vs. Sixty-one Tennessee Bonds, &c.—This was a proceeding to forfeit to the use of the United States a large quantity of Bonds, and other property, worth at par about $160,000, under the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, forbidding intercourse with the insurrectionary States, declaring that all "goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from said State or section into other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water," shall be forfeited.

This property was in the possession of a Mr. Guthrey, of Virginia, who was arrested at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the 21st of August, 1861. The Government claims that he was then about to leave this City and to go South, and that the property is therefore forfeited. Mr. Guthrey defends the action, denying that the articles were proceeding to the insurrectionary States; and claiming, therefore, that they are not forfeited. The case is still on.

For the Government, Mr. Smith and Mr. Woodford; for the claimant, Mr. Evarts, and Messrs. Schell, Slosson & Hutchins.

Law Students Admitted to Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The report of the Examining Committee, Messrs. Cram, James and Candeno, was read and filed, by which the following gentlemen, upon signing the roll and taking the usual oath, will be admitted to practice:

James W. Alexander, Edward H. Anderson, Arminicus Aiken, Humphrey S. Anderson, Nathaniel Appleton, Hugh J. Begley, Robert E. Bateman, Geo. A. Black, Thomas J. Barr (Ex-Alderman,) L. Clancy (Clerk of Circuit,) Sylvan A. Carlin, William C. Clifford, Andrew K. Cogswell, Fred. P. Connell, Jr., Joseph F. Daly, Mathew Daly, John F. Doyle, Robert O. Dwight, Robert F. B. Eastin, Alfred L. Edwards, Isaac L. Egbert, John G. Floyd, Jr., John A. Foley, James Gibbons, John M. Glover, Roger S. Greene, Robert J. Henderson, Hubbard Hendrickson, John Hardy, Henry E. Hutchinson, Joseph W. Johnson, Herbert Kittel, Philip W. Kopper, Thos. Kirlin, Thomas H. B. Lewis, Michael J. A. McCaffrey, James W. McDermott, John McDonald, Thomas McKellar, Benjamin Merritt, John Nugent, George B. Goldsmit, Henry W. Isaacson, Henry C. Platt, James C. Quinn, Augustus Raymond, E. Randolph Robinson, Wm. B. Rockwell, Wm. H. Ryan, D. McLean Shaw, Frank J. Smith, Alex. Thain, Stephen H. Tumbrill, Samuel R. Warren, Charles H. Woodbury, David A. Williamson, Benjamin Wright, Mason Young.

One of the students mentioned in the report was not admitted, his name being held over till he could prove his citizenship.

The following graduates of the Columbia College Law School were also admitted:

Daniel W. Bond, Jr., Edward Carrington, Jr., John T. Connelly, Charles De Ruyter, Fred. J. De Peyster, Wm. N. Denman, Cornelius J. De Bois, Edward C. Frazer, Charles H. Hatch, L. Gender Hopkins, E. Aboy Murry, Simeon T. Keese, Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Geo. M. Miller, Bruce Moffat, Augustus W. Nicoll, Thomas L. Ogden, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Albert Wycoff, Henry M. White, Geo. Waddington, John S. Waller and Robert S. Van Kleeck.

The following graduates of the University Law Department were also admitted:

Uriah G. Brewer, Donohoe Campbell, Philander J. Dickey, Chas. R. Durgin, Smith Ely, Jr., (Supervisor,) John V. Gridley, Meigs Jackson, Marvin N. Jones, [illegible]

Mayor S. Bosco, (Police [illegible],) Jonathan Marshall, Frank B. Montgomery, John Quackenbush, (Police Magistrate,) Edward J. Shandley, (Deputy Sheriff,) and John D. Williams, (Deputy Warden City Prison.)

A number of the students whose names do not appear in the above list, have their applications laid over till the September Term, on account of their failure to appear before the Committee on Character.

Salvage Claim Against the Great Eastern.

Hamilton E. Towle has filed his libel against the *Great Eastern*, claiming $100,000 for salvage services rendered by him to her when she lost her rudder in a gale last season.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Schoenfield vs. Specemann et als.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Robinson vs. Lane.—Order granted.

Brookfield, &c. vs. The Home Insurance Company, &c.—Motion granted.

Bylandt vs. Comstock.—Ordered that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant, and that a writ of inquiry of damages issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, that the plaintiffs' damages in said action may be duly assessed.

Juang vs. Weeks.—Order granted.

Maas, &c. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—Ordered that the above action be and the same is hereby settled and discontinued.

Thompson vs. Taylor.—Order granted.

Samelson vs. Jackson.—Order granted.

Kent &c. vs. Blackhurst, &c.—Ordered that this action be and the same is hereby discontinued.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Craig vs. Smith.—Motion denied, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103½	730 Erie Railway	35¾
24,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	103½	100 do	b30 35¾
5,000 do	s10 103½	250 do	35¾
2,000 do	103½	200 do	b30 35¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oregon War L'n, Yearly	103	100 do	b10 35¾
		100 do	b30 35¾
2,000 U. S. 5s '65	89½	200 do	b10 35½
11,000 Ind. St. 6s, War Loan	91	300 Erie Railway pf	62½
		50 do	62¾
1,000 Mich. St. 6s '78	98	200 do	63
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	57½	70 Hud. Riv. Rd	44
5,000 do	b30 57½	50 do	44¼
2,000 N. Caro. St. 6s	71	100 do	43½
7,000 Missouri St. 6s	51½	50 do	b30 44¼
20,000 do	51	100 do	43¾
3,000 do	51½	200 Harlem Rd. pf	34¼
13,000 C. of Evans. b. 73	46	100 do	34¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	25 Harlem Railroad	13½
3,000 E. R. 4th mtg. bs.	88½	50 do	s10 13½
2,000 Har. 3d mtg. bds.	53	10 do	13¾
500 Mich. S. 2d mtg.	80	600 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000 do	80	100 do	b30 60½
5,000 do	80½	100 do	b10 60¾
1,000 Mich. S. sk. fd. b	90	750 M. S. & N. I. R.	23½
2,000 do	87½	150 do	23½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 [illegible]
4,000 T. H. & A. 1st m.	102	350 do	54
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	63	100 do	s30 54½
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	102	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	83	300 do	s30 60¼
25 Bank of America	110	300 do	60½
47 Comm'nth Bank	90	200 do	s30 60
6 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	200 do	b30 60½
43,500 Amer. Gold	104	200 do	s15 60½
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21½
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	109	100 do	21½
100 do	s60 108	100 do	b10 21½
100 do	109½	200 Clev., Col. & Cin.	116½
50 do	s15 109	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	67½
100 do	110	150 do	b60 67¾
5 do	110½	350 do	67
400 do	110½	300 do	s60 67¾
12 Long Dock Co.	130	2200 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¼
1017 N. Y. Cent. Rd.	86½	200 do	43
50 do	s10 86½	50 do	43½
100 do	b30 86½	200 do	b30 43
15 do	86½	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	63½
100 do	s30 86½	100 do	63¼
100 do	b30 86½	100 do	63½
10 do	86½	200 do	63½
182 Tol. & Wabash R.	14	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	21½
125 Tol. & Wabash pref.	28		

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103½	200 Erie Railway Pre.	62¾
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oregon W. L. ½ yearly	101	100 do	b30 63½
		100 do	63
2,000 U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	89½	75 Hud. Riv. R.	43½
5,000 Tr. 7-30 N. s. N.	104½	100 Har. Railroad	b30 13½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	57½	100 do	b30 14
5,000 do	b10 57½	50 Har. R. preferred	34½
5,000 do	s10 57½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	60½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	s30 50½	200 do	60½
5,000 do	s30 50½	200 do	61
5,000 do	51	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	54
3,000 do	51	100 do	54
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	63	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21½
5,000 do	b30 63	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	67¾
2,500 Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 1st Mtg.	98	50 do	67½
		50 do	67
24,000 American Gold	103¾	50 do	67
225 Pac. M. S. Co.	110½	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.	42½
50 do	110½	200 do	42½
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	86½	200 do	b30 42½
50 do	86½	100 do	42½
100 do	b30 86½	100 Mil. & P. du C.	21½
20 Erie Railway	35½		
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	63½		
30 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23½		

WEDNESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Stock Market at the early Board to-day recovered from the extreme panic depression of yesterday afternoon, and prices were ½@1 ₱ cent. better on the New-York and Western Railroad Shares. The Government securities were also higher by ½@¼ ₱ cent., while Gold fell back to 103¾@104 ₱ cent. A fair amount of business was done at the early Board on the Railway Shares, the market leaving off firm. On the Street, various rumors prevailed in reference to the army movements of the Government and the successes of McCLELLAN at Richmond, but as these were not confirmed at the printing-offices by dispatches to the Associated Press, they were not generally relied or acted upon. The advices from England to May 17, showing a firmer feeling in American Stocks, and quoting a material advance in Erie and Illinois Central, had a partial effect. At the Second Board and after the market was steady. The printed sales at the Second Board show an improvement on the latest quotations of yesterday of ½@¾ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, ¾ ₱ cent. on Erie and Erie Preferred, ½@1 ₱ cent. on Toledo, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Michigan Central. The Michigan Southern Stocks, of both classes, were about the same as on Tuesday afternoon; Pacific Mail, 1 ₱ cent. higher; Rock Island, ¼ ₱ cent. better. The final quotations, at 4½ o'clock, were about as follows, the tone of the general market being dull:

N. Y. Cen.	86½	Pacific	110½
Erie	35¾	Panama	130
Erie Preferred	62¾	Missouris	51½
Rock Island	63½	Tennessees	57½
Toledo	42	Ill. Central	60½
Michigan Cen.	60½	U. S. 6s, 1881	103½
Galena	67	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104½
Michigan Southern	23½	Gold	103¾
Michigan Guaranteed	54½		

The bids for the City Bank Shares continue to show much firmness.

New-York	100	American Exchange	94
Mechanics'	100	Pacific ex. div.	115
Union	100	Bank of North Am.	100
America	110	Irving	75
Phenix	104½	Market	92
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	100
National	98	St. Nicholas	90
Merchants' Exch.	91½	Marine	105
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	83
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Manuf'and Merch's	87

There is a steady demand for the Railway Mortgages. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98
N. Y. C. 6s, r. estate	94	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	80½
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	N. Ind. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	N. Ind. Goshen line	89½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	90
Erie firsts, '68	108½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	93½
Erie seconds, '64	105½	T. H. & Alton firsts	101
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	70
Erie thirds, '83	98½	Lack. & West. Bonds	100
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson thirds, '75	99	Mil. & P. du Chien firsts	93
Hudson con. '61	88	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	69	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104½
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₱ ct. '82	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. bds.	105½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 103¾@103⅞ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer closed on sales of Canada Bank Bills at 114¼, and Bank of Commerce on BARINGS at 114¾ ₱ cent.; the extreme quotation, 114⅝@114⅞ ₱ cent. The market for Money is 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, subject to call, and 4½@6 ₱ cent. on select Merchant Bills, 60 days to 6 months. The Banks still accumulate Deposits very rapidly. The aggregate to-day is $125,909,000. The stock of Specie is up to $31,680,000.

Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF, of the house of A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of fifty ₱ cent. to the policy-holders, for the year ending May 1, 1862; also, six ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, and a semi-annual cash dividend of six ₱ cent.

The receipts of Grain and Flour at tide-water by canal since the opening of navigation compare as follows with the previous years:

Canals opened—	1862. April 26.	1861. May 1.	1860. May 1.
Flour, bbls	107,461	89,227	89,622
Wheat, bushels	817,032	1,043,520	2,744,781
Corn, bushels	1,446,778	1,066,294	664,637
Barley, bushels	65,868	70,699	195,561
Oats, bushels	877,558	494,893	300,492
Rye, bushels	21,366	9,096	90,077

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in May, in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	21,832	1,211,159	733,466	22,853
1862	45,031	1,849,989	420,117	155,894
Inc.	23,204	Inc. 638,130	Dec. 385,349	Inc. 133,008

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	89,227	1,043,520	1,066,294	70,699
1862	88,622	2,744,781	664,637	195,561
Dec.	5,305	Inc. 901,261	Dec. 401,657	Dec. 124,862

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 165,647 bbls. flour.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $5,162,878 25, including for Customs, $208,000; payments, $1,514,982 89; balance, $15,738,074 92.

A Gigantic Fraud Discovered.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some months ago, our present State Agent, Col. R. N. HUDSON, discovered that a large amount of our State bonds had been fraudulently issued in New-York, where the agency is located, by his predecessor, DANIEL C. STOVER, who was appointed by Gov. WILLARD to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. J. A. CRAVENS. The amount of the illegal issue could not then be certainly ascertained, and as two or three wealthy Wall-street brokers were implicated, and a prospect of recovering all or the greater portion of the fraudulent bonds appeared in this fact, it was deemed best by the New-York authorities to make no exposure of the affair till the effort to recover the bonds had failed. They thought that if the fraud were exposed, the depreciation of our securities would be greater than the whole amount of the over-issue, and would moreover affect the whole Stock market, Government Securities and all, injuriously, at a very critical period of our financial history, and thus do a great deal of mischief without adding a particle to the chances of saving anything to the State. Gov. MORTON, whose frequent visits to the East have been made chiefly to prosecute the work of recovering these illegal securities, at first strongly insisted on an immediate exposure of the whole fraud, but yielded to the suggestions of the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, and the Attorney General of New-York, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, as we have attempted to state them, and consented to a suppression of the affair. The work of recovering the bonds has been going on ever since, and, up to last Friday, when the fraud first got wind in New-York, about $700,000 had been recovered. The amount yet outstanding is not certainly known, but from the statements of some of the parties implicated, it is believed that it will not exceed $500,000, of which the whole will probably be recovered from the parties or the securities of the State Agent. Private advices on Saturday notified the State authorities here that the affair had been made public enough in New-York to affect our securities seriously, and as further concealment can now no longer avail the State, and a full statement may destroy the injurious effect on our credit of exaggerated rumors, we deem it best to tell the whole story at once.

It is difficult to give a history of the progress of the fraud, because nothing beyond the fact that the fraudulent bonds were issued, and that D. C. STOVER did it, is known. He has confessed his own guilt, but has given no particulars beyond the names of his confederates, two well-known Wall-street brokers, whose names we are advised it is best to suppress for a few days. Col. HUDSON first discovered that fraudulent bonds had been issued, by the presentation at the agency of some $50,000 of them, by a banker with whom they had been hypothecated by one of STOVER's accomplices. The banker, knowing that the person in question could hardly be in honest possession of so large an amount, came to Col. HUDSON with the bonds to see if all was right on the State's books. They were found to be fraudulent. Col. HUDSON at once set to work to investigate the matter and notified Gov. MORTON of it. The accomplice, who had hypothecated the bonds, was laid hold of, and he, to save himself, replaced them. The bad ones were immediately canceled. Others of the fraudulent issue came in. They were traced to a certain wealthy banker and broker. He was notified of the fraud, and made it good, thus confessing his guilty participation in the business. As often as the fraudulent bonds were encountered, these two sharpers were made to redeem them. Thus the work of getting in the fraudulent issue has been going on till now, resulting, as we have stated, in the redemption and canceling of $700,000, saving the State that amount in any event.

The fraudulent bonds were detected by the fact that they were not registered according to law. On March 5, 1859, an act was approved, to take effect on its publication in the papers of this city, which was made on March 11, providing that on the surrender of any certificate of stock the Agent should send it to the State Auditor here, who should issue a new one and register it, and on its reception at the Agency the Agent should also register it, and deliver it to the holder. The fraudulent certificates, of course, would not be registered at the Agency, as no corresponding registry would exist at the Auditor's Office, and the fraud would be detected at once. By leaving them unregistered STOVER was able to keep his fraud concealed during his term of office, and of course it was inevitably discovered the moment one of the fraudulent certificates was presented to the new agent, Col. HUDSON. As Section 4 of the act of the 11th of March made void all bonds not issued as it required, STOVER had to effect his gigantic fraud of $1,200,000 in the few days between his arrival in New-York as CRAVENS' Deputy, which was about Feb. 20, 1859—CRAVENS only qualifying for the office on the 17th of that month—and the taking effect of the act on the 11th of the month following; or he had to ante-date the bonds so as to take them out of the operation of the new law. The probability is that he executed them, and put them into the hands of his accomplices, as he had opportunity, during the whole term of his office, and ante-dated them beyond March the 11th, 1859. They are all dated, so far as they have been discovered, prior to that time. By this operation he accomplished two things: he made them valid in form, and threw the fraud into the two months that CRAVENS nominally held the office, thus making CRAVENS' securities responsible, if the fraud were discovered, and saving his own. The bonds, on their face, are in due form of law, and the State will undoubtedly be responsible for them unless it can be proved that they were actually executed after March 11, 1859, when they would be void by express provision of the act.

JAMES A. CRAVENS, the nominal incumbent of the office during the time this gigantic fraud was perpetrated, as the face of the bonds show it, is, of course, entirely unconnected with it in any manner. The office was in STOVER's hands all the time, either as deputy or agent. He confessed his guilt to CRAVENS, but denied that he had ever profited one dollar by his monstrous fraud. His accomplices, on the other hand, insist that he has pocketed at least $100,000 by it. It is hard to believe that a man of his intelligence should have lent himself to a swindle of such magnitude without any remuneration. He is too shrewd to have been made the blind dupe of the Wall-street sharpers, and the fact that he has started a bank at Beverly, New-Jersey, is pretty good proof that he was not a dupe. He has undoubtedly filled his pockets handsomely, but not very permanently, we think. Why he should, even for the chance of a large share of the profits, have sacrificed his previous good name, upon which no blot had ever appeared, and risked the certainty of detection—for his fraud could not last through the term of his successor without discovery—is a matter of profound astonishment. From an honorable position, and an enviable name, he sinks to the bad eminence of one of the greatest swindlers of the age, and henceforth the name of STOVER will rank with those of SWARTWOUT, FLOYD, REDPATH and SCHUYLER.

Previous to March 11, 1859, the State bonds were left in the Agent's hands, signed by the State officers, ready for issuing, and needing nothing but the Agent's signature to make them valid. This criminally loose mode of doing business, put in STOVER's hands the blank bonds with which to commit the fraud. Why all the blanks were not at once recalled, after the act of March the 11th, 1859, as the law meant they should be, leaving nothing in the Agent's hands with which to commit a fraud, must be set down to the account of the loose way all the State business was transacted during Gov. WILLARD's administration.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 15,108 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 410 bags Corn Meal, 372,690 bushels Wheat, 140,197 bushels Corn, 25,993 bushels Rye, 28,780 bushels Barley, 10,668 bushels Oats, 505 bushels Malt, 7,430 pkgs. Provisions, 1,469 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 29 bbls., at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 283 bbls., including 252 bbls. Pots and 30 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 lbs. Western Yellow, at 28¼c. cash, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more request, and prices have been sustained.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, to-day, at steady prices. Sales 1,200 bags Laguayra and 250 bags Rio on private terms; also 150 bags Jamaica at 20½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including New Sheathing, at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Middlings, 30c.@31c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been less sought after, including Canton No. 1, at $1 37½@$1 62½ ₱ box.

FISH—The demand has been more active, but at rather lower prices, for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $3 37½@$4 ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 50; do. No. 2 do., at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Conn. Shad, at $8, and No. 2 do., at $7 ₱ half bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 17c.@22c. for scaled, and 12c.@13c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, the demand having been less active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have declined slightly. Sales have been made of 16,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30 @$4 40
Extra State	4 50 @ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 25 @ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50 @ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 90 @ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 85 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy, including extra, at $4 80@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 80@$3 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed to-day by the heavy arrivals and the eagerness of receivers to sell; prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been active for desirable lots, chiefly for export, at the reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 237,000 bushels, including White Canada, $1 16½@$1 19; Canada Club, at 90c.@1; White Western, at $1 20; Amber Western, at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 09@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, but at lower prices; sales 152,000 bushels at 47c.@48c. for old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; and 45c.@45½c. for new do., and 54c. for very choice Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Sales 7,800 bush. Barley is unaltered. Sales 2,000 bushels Canada East, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 41½c.@43½c.; Western at 41c.@44c., and State at 43c.@44½c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to and including May 22.

Canals opened—	1862. April 26.	1861. May 1.	1860. May 1.
Flour, bbls	107,461	89,227	89,622
Wheat, bush	817,032	1,043,520	2,744,781
Corn	1,446,778	1,066,294	664,637
Barley	65,868	70,699	195,561
Oats	877,558	494,893	300,492
Rye	21,366	9,096	90,077

HAY—North River Bale is more freely offered and is in less demand, at prices ranging from 62½c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@19c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull, and prices have been altogether nominal.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at declining prices. Stock of all kinds, 239,000, against 471,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been scarce and inactive at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in lively request at $6 50@$6 75 for foreign and Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. About 1,100 tons have been reported sold during the past two or three days, within the range.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at full prices. Calf Skins are salable and steady.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, to-day, at $12 12½@$12 25, chiefly at $12 25, for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls. Cut Meats are more active at 4½c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales, 1,800 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 7½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales, 185 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and prices, in the main, nominal.

SKINS—The demand has been fair for Goat, and limited for Deer, at unchanged rates.

SPICES—Sales 15,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at steady rates. Sales, 1,225 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7c.@8¼c.; also, 40 boxes Havana at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 63,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are generally brisk and buoyant.

TIN—Is inactive, and prices are depressed. Banca, 36c.; Straits, 38c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—A moderate export demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Arctic at 73c.@75c., Ochotsk and Northwest Coast, at 65c.@70c., and South Sea at 62c.@65c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 23¼c.@24¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat more extensive, to-day, but at rates indicative of no improvement. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.; Petroleum, 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in bulk, at 10d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 570 tons, to Shanghai, on private terms; one, 574 tons, from Philadelphia to Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, $1 50 ₱ bbl.; a ship, 949 tons, to London, about 52s. 6d. ₱ ton; one, 724 tons, to the same port, about 31s.; a brig, 221 tons, to Vera Cruz, Minatitlan, and back, $3,000; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a schooner, 200 tons, from Port Medway, N. S., to Montego Bay, Jam., 175,000 feet Boards, $8 50; a bark, 261 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a ship, 1,105 tons, to San Francisco, 1,700 tons Coal, $14 50; one, 1,698 tons, to same port, 2,800 tons Coal, $15, ship insuring cargo; a bark, from Cienfuegos, and one from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, about 40c.

Sales of Real Estate—May 27.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Frame house and lot n. e. corner 9th-av. and 61st-st.	$2,950
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,400
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,950
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,950
Frame house and lot, 9th-av., adjoining	2,950
Two lots n. s. 46th-st., west of 11th-av., $850 each	1,700
Two lots on 156th-st., bet. Broadway and 10th-av., $700 each	1,400
One lot n. s. 47th-st., 450 feet west of 11th-av.	2,300
One lot n. s. 47th-st., west of 11th-av., adjoining	1,400

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, will close to-day at the New-York Post-office at 1½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 4th-av., corner 10th-st. One quarter lessons $15. Private lessons $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen. The rooms are spacious and airy. References exchanged. Apply at No. 11 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would rent two handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; best of references given and required. Address M., Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain board in a private family in Brooklyn; vicinity of Carleton-avenue preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address ADELPHI, box No. 160 Times Office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain board in a small family where few boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 76 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant and neatly furnished rooms, with good board; the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can obtain parlor and bedroom in a first-class house with all the modern improvements; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 4 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, free from sectarianism or religious fanaticism, by a young gentleman; in the vicinity of 6th-av., and above 14th-st.; would prefer with musical people, and desires good board and room, at a reasonable price. Address JAMES, Box No. 159 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR FAMIlies, in brown-stone house No. 39 Bowery. Cool and delightful in Summer, and very desirable. Four rooms, $2; two rooms, $3; [illegible], $3 50; suites $5 per week. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table, in a desirable location, with a first-class private family. No. 366 4th-av., southwest cor. 21st-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 42 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 29 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-STREET, OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Eligible rooms to let, with or without board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH bedroom attached, to let to a single gentleman, at $4 a week, or to two at $5. Location central, and house modern and quiet. Apply at No. 8 1st-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, together or separate. Also, furnished bedrooms for single gentlemen, at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on second floor to two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 15 Eldridge-st. Call for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARDING—WESTCHESTER County, on the Sound, 2½ miles above Harlem River. Location and apartments very superior; boating and stabling. A retired family will take two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen of undoubted reference, willing to pay liberally. The place is first-class in every respect, fine grounds, gas, water, billiard-room; convenient to the City by boats and trains at all hours. Address PRIVATE BOARD, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE family can be accommodated with large fine rooms in farm or Mansion House, on Walnut Hill; fine lawn, six acres; plenty of shade, fruit, &c.; 10 minutes east of depot; one hour from City; fine view of river. Inquire on premises, or at No. 39 Hudson-st. The above is a choice place, and cannot be engaged after this week.

BOARD AT NEWTOWN, CONN.—A FEW gentlemen and ladies, or families, can be accommodated with board, at a first-class hotel, for the Summer, or longer, on moderate terms; fine scenery, good fishing, and beautiful drives. For further particulars, apply to WM. CLARKE, Esq., No. 9 Pine-st., or to W. J. DICK, Proprietor, at Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN OR TWELVE PERsons can be furnished with good board at a beautifully-situated farmhouse, two hours from New-York by rail, convenient to depot, post-office, churches and sea-bathing. Plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables. Terms low. Address H. D. S., Box No. 24, Southport, Conn.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CONSISTING of a gentleman and three ladies, living in a new house, in a high and healthy situation, easily accessible from the City, will take two or three gentlemen as boarders for the Summer. References exchanged. Address S. A., Box 2,850 P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer months, in Orange, N. J., by a lady; terms not to exceed $4 per week; references exchanged. Address, stating locality and description of rooms to Mrs. J., care Dodd's Express, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Murray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. References given. Call at No. 69 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access by the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 168, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board, in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for a gentleman and his wife, child and nurse, in or near Orange, N. J. Address with particulars, W. W., Box No. 139 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOUTH BERGEN HILL, NEW-JERSEY.—In a private family, in fine elevated location, half hour's ride. Apply to E. B. BEACH, No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, FOR THE SEASON.

The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board.

WM. B. COZZENS.

WEST POINT, May 26, 1862.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance No. 820 Broadway.

GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH, } Proprietors.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S (Formerly Williams & Orvis') CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

FROM $25 TO $50. These machines celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.

SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE OWNER can have them by calling at the advertising desk, at this Office, proving property and paying for the advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Are you troubled with roaches, croton, and bedbugs, rats and mice? Use LIPMANN & BACHMAN'S MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDER, the only sure destroyer in the world. Depot, No. 344 Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

ORGANDIES ... ORGANDIES ... ORGANDIES [illegible]

[illegible] No. 50 BROADWAY.

LACE.

ROBERTS, No. 50 BROADWAY, [illegible] NEW STYLES OF MIXTURES, BROWN HOLLAND, [illegible] HOLLAND, [illegible] HOLLAND, [illegible].

WIDOW MOURNING GOODS.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, and we buy nothing that is not A BARGAIN, AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, [illegible].
12,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, [illegible] and 12½c.
10,000 yards Paris Grisailles, at 18c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Foil de Chevre, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and greens, at 16c., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Poplins, 2s.
2,000 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. and 2s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines de Paris, 1s. 3d., worth 2s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and [illegible] yards wide, at 2s., former price 4s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $3.
1,300 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.
1,300 yards Silk Warp and Silk Velour, [illegible].

ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS.

5,000 yards black Barege and Lawns, 9c. and 10c.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black silk and wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.

1 case drab Alpaca, very fine for traveling dresses, 1s.

ALSO,

[illegible] Broche-figure Foil de Chevre, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, [illegible].

BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented.

BARGAINS.

W. E. ROBERTS, No. 50 BOWERY.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

R. H. MACY, CLOSING OUT FRENCH FLOWERS VERY LOW. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT, SIZES AND COLORS, OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 6s. NOW OPENING, INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS (BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st. FROM AUCTION, INVOICE THREAD-BORDERED VEILS, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2, [illegible]. VERY FINE GOODS.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st. FROM AUCTION, INVOICE REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6 and $8.

R. H. MACY, FROM AUCTION, FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 2s. a YARD; COST TO IMPORT TWICE THE MONEY. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 50 6th-av., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 2. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE BEST works on book-keeping, [illegible] on book-keeping and business affairs, at No. [illegible] Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—REV. A. ANDREU'S Boarding School for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $[illegible] per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $180 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR English branches and vocal music, in the City, salary $800 and a home; personal interview required within three days. Another, for same branches; salary, $[illegible]. French lady, for one of the oldest and best female seminaries in New-York, to begin in September. Also, first-class female artist, for same establishment. Also, French lady, to teach music in a female college. We have several other orders for the Autumn session. Apply, in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway, front room.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER desires a situation in the country during the Summer months, where instruction in the various English branches, French and needle-work, would be an equivalent for board. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for one week, Miss MARION, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, very cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new ones. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $90 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $350. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $[illegible], $60, $75, $100, $115, &c., for sale and rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., below market prices, warranted and delivered free, at [illegible], No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money and be honorably treated.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 350 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All accounts to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE RAVEN.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—REBECCA—PETER THE [illegible]—THE WAIF OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—BARNEY, THE BARON—[illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTMEG—LIVING WHALE, &c. AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

W. R. B.—A contribution of $10, transmitted to the Editor of the TIMES for the relief of a case of individual suffering, remains in his hands, for the [illegible] to be known the means of reaching the intended beneficiary. The donor will confer a favor by reclaiming the money.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, received from one of our special correspondents, are of importance. They seem to indicate that whatever the rebels might have intended to do a week since, they now mean to fight for the possession of Richmond. Reconnoissances, by balloon and otherwise, had established the fact that the line of the Chickahominy was almost entirely deserted, and that between it and Richmond there was but a comparatively small body of men. Now, however, it is different. The rebels have reoccupied the space in heavy force, and have again approached the Chickahominy in great numbers, apparently with the intention of disputing the way to the rebel Capital inch by inch. Our correspondent mentions the fact that BEAUREGARD has arrived, and evidently thinks that this new movement on the part of the rebels is due to his counsel.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK'S army that the lines of the opposing armies are now only about two miles apart, and at some points are much nearer together—so near that our heavy guns are within battering distance, but the dense woods intervening prevent us from opening fire. Notwithstanding the reports which have reached us through the Western papers, no fighting of consequence has yet taken place. Gen. HALLECK has issued an order prohibiting picket skirmishing.

Advices from Gen. HALLECK'S Army, received by way of Cincinnati, state that our whole army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the rebel fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Our forces were expected to open on the enemy by to-day.

A report prevails in Gen. HALLECK'S camp that Vicksburgh has surrendered to our fleet. This is at least probable. As long ago as the 20th inst., the Vicksburgh Citizen announced that some of our forces had landed at Warrenton, which is only ten miles below Vicksburgh, in Warren County, Miss.

By order of Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of Maryland, Judge RICHARD CARMICHAEL and JAMES POWELL, Prosecuting Attorney, of Talbot County, Md., were on Monday arrested at Easton, in that County, by the United States Marshals, upon a charge of treason. Some resistance was apprehended, and a body of military proceeded from Baltimore to insure the arrest, which was made in the Court-room. The accused were shortly lodged in Fort McHenry.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has been suppressed by Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor of that city, at the request of Union citizens, for admitting a communication attacking them.

The report of Commodore TATNALL, in command of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* when she was destroyed, is published. The facts narrated do not differ materially from those already known to the public. He says the pilots deceived him in relation to the possibility of taking the vessel up James River—insisting before she was lightened that they could do so with eighteen feet draft of water, and refusing to undertake it when she had been lightened to that draft, and consequently in no condition to fight her adversaries in the Roads.

Memphis papers, of May 18, contain MONTGOMERY'S official report of the naval engagement before Fort Pillow. He claims to have completely destroyed two of the National boats, and gained a complete victory. He denies any great loss himself, asserting that but two men were killed and a dozen wounded. He admits that a shell exploded in the magazine of the *Sumter*, but no one was hurt. Affairs at Memphis continue to be in a most deplorable state. Much suffering exists from a lack of food. The supply of bacon is very scanty, and is being rapidly withdrawn for the use of the army at Corinth. There are 40,000 hogsheads of sugar on the levee, most of which came from New-Orleans before the surrender of that city. This was all ready for destruction. There was not a pound of coffee nor a sack of salt in town. Flour was very scarce, and commanded from $15 to $20 per barrel. Many refugees had gone southward from Memphis to New-Orleans. All who seek to escape are shot when caught.

A singular armistice was agreed upon with the guerrillas in Western Virginia on May 18. It was arranged between Col. RATHBONE, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and Capts. DOWNES, HAYS and [illegible], of the guerrillas, that hostilities should cease for eight days, and in the meantime the rebels should withdraw from without our lines, and in case the City of Richmond was captured they should surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The last heard of the rebels they were up on the west fork of the Little Kanawha River, going southward. The National forces at Spencer were being supplied from Ravenswood. A few days ago a wagon-load of provisions was attacked by guerrillas, about eight miles from the former place, and the guards—eleven in number—fled for their lives. The rebels killed two of the horses and burnt the wagons in the road.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, says: "There was no train from Baltimore, yesterday morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no train was sent out last evening for that city. The train, however, arrived from Cumberland as usual. There was telegraphic communication with all the stations along the road yesterday morning, but during the forepart of the day it was cut off, and last evening communication by telegraph could only be had as far as Green Spring Run, which is thirteen miles east of Cumberland. These facts would seem to indicate that the rebels *have again gained possession of the road, perhaps* at Martinsburgh."

In a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Williamsport, May 27, Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' body-guard, says: "After three days and nights march, without rations or sleep, through the mountains, I have rescued most of my brave men who, acting as rear guard and bridge-burners, were three separate times cut off. They fought bravely, but suffered severely. McCABE and GILCHRIST killed. My men guarded the Quartermaster's stores train, and have been brought by a circuitous route safely to headquarters. They are barefooted and well nigh dead."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a Message was presented from the President, stating that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish information relative to arrests in Kentucky at present. The bill making an appropriation for certain bounties was taken up and passed. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Western Virginia, in reference to the division of that State. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Tax bill was then considered. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to strike out the section recognizing licenses to retail liquor, was rejected. Mr. SUMNER proposed an amendment virtually laying a tax on slaves, which was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. PARKER, of Indiana, to postpone until Wednesday next the motion made by him on Tuesday, to reconsider the vote of Monday, by which the House rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels. After some fillibustering, the motion was carried. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, etc. Various amendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying it into effect, and it was passed, 97 to 17. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest. After some other business of no special importance the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By an arrival from Havana we receive later intelligence from Mexico, but nothing of importance. The reports of fighting which have previously reached us, are not confirmed, though there are rumors that collisions had taken place. The account states that the French had entered Puebla.

We learn from Hayti, by way of Havana, that there is a likelihood that the question of boundaries within the Spanish part of the island will be settled diplomatically. A civil commotion, however, had broken out—the city of Los Cayos having rebelled against the Government of President GEFFRARD. The difficulty is supposed to have been instigated by emissaries of the banished Emperor SOULOUQUE. GEFFRARD had sent a considerable force to the disaffected region, and had defeated the insurgents.

An intelligent gentleman, direct from East Tennessee, arrived at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday last. The *Observer and Reporter* says he represents affairs in that locality as being in a very unhappy condition. He states that the whole country there is ruled by an armed mob, and that Union men and Secessionists are alike in most cases. He states that a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. ROGERS, and a Baptist clergyman, Mr. CHARLES LONES, together with other prominent men of his neighborhood, had been arrested and thrust into prison, and, to avoid a like fate, after having been repeatedly threatened, he left his home. He was on his way to Cincinnati, whence he intended, at a suitable time, to proceed, by way of Louisville and Nashville, again to his deserted home. He came by way of Cumberland Ford. He is of the opinion that the Nationals will clear the Gap in a short time.

In a recent election in Shelbyville, Tennessee, the Unionists had a decided victory. T. H. CALDWELL, the Union candidate for Chancellor, received 510 votes, and B. L. RIDLEY, the rebel candidate, but 68 votes.

The Nashville *Union*, of May 22, says: "Large quantities of tobacco arrive here daily from the interior. Cotton keeps pouring in."

The matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was before the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Considerable testimony has been taken by Prize-Commissioner FLANDERS, most of which is favorable to the claim of the Government. The *Bermuda* was captured seven miles from Nassau, and it is alleged on behalf of her owners that she was going into that port. Her cargo was made up of fire-arms and munitions of war, and some of the kegs of powder were labeled "a present from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN." There is little doubt that it was designed for the South. The matter of the Government claim and the answer to it will be considered at a future day. The crew of the *Bermuda* have been confined in the debtor's apartment since they were brought from Boston.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has countermanded the call for three months' volunteers; only those enlisting for the war will be required. The necessity which seemed to require the call for service from all the military organizations no longer exists.

The Stock Market was ¼ ℔ cent. higher on the Railway Stocks yesterday and steady on Government Securities. Gold fell off to 103¾@103½. Exchange closed at 114¼@114½ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, at reduced prices. Cotton was in good request and was firmer. Sugars, Coffee, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand at steady rates. Cassia was actively sought after. Provisions attracted rather more attention at essentially unaltered figures. Hay was abundant and depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Oils, Whalebone and Whisky. Hides were quiet, as were also Hemp, Candles, Rice, Molasses, Naval Stores, Seeds, Fruit, Salt and Metals. The Freight engagements were somewhat heavier, but rates tended downward.

BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND.—The rumors that we have been receiving for a week past that BEAUREGARD had left Corinth for Richmond, are confirmed by one of our correspondents this morning, who writes that that personage arrived in the rebel capital last Thursday. BEAUREGARD'S popularity is with the rebel army of the East; with that of the West he has never been popular. It was in Virginia that he achieved success—such as it was; whereas in the West he has uniformly been associated with defeats or retreats. It was he (if not Gen. GRANT) who induced SIDNEY JOHNSTON to evacuate Bowling Green; it was he who ordered the evacuation of Columbus; it was he who selected No. 10 as an impregnable position, though it was the most unfortunate position for the rebels; it was he who, after his superior officer, SIDNEY JOHNSTON, had won the day at Pittsburgh and had fallen, feebly attempted to carry out JOHNSTON'S tactics on the second day, and failed. On these grounds, he is disliked in the West; whereas BRAGG and PRICE, both at Corinth, are immensely popular. The clamor of the Eastern army for its old leader has no doubt induced JEFF. DAVIS to recall BEAUREGARD from Corinth, to try his skill at the defence of the rebel Capital. Having been used to retreats of late, he may now again be of service in that line.

Conquering the South.

The rebels are very fond of saying that they may be *beaten*, but they cannot be *subjugated*. They may lose all their cities, have all their armies defeated, and be driven from every important military position,—and yet, *they say, no progress will have been made toward* the conquest of the South. They can retire to the mountains, and there protract the contest indefinitely. Their foreign agents and allies deal extensively in this language, which produces, without doubt, considerable effect upon a large portion of the public.

Now, all this *may* be true. It depends in some degree, certainly, on the spirit and temper of the Southern people. If the great masses of them were men capable of the endurance which such a course of action implies, possibly they might do a good deal toward carrying it into effect. But that is a point to be tested. They cannot expect us to take it for granted, or to take their word for it, and stop the war on their assurance that victory will do us no good. *We must try it, and see.* Thus far the Southern men of war do not act as bravely as they talk. They fight well enough in the field, but they do not "die in the last ditch," nor fight "till the last man falls," nor do any of the desperate things which they have threatened so loudly in advance. On the contrary, they act very much like other sensible men under similar circumstances. When they are beaten, they surrender. When they cannot hold a position, they leave it. They are not madmen, nor fools. They have not lost their powers of reasoning, nor has the terrible tyranny of the National Government made them wholly insensible to their personal safety and comfort. There is a great deal of human nature left in these Southerners, after all.

Seeing all these things, we cannot help believing that, when the Southern armies are thoroughly beaten, the Southern rebellion will be crushed. We do not believe that the inhabitants will flee to the mountains, or take refuge in the swamps, or do anything of the kind. When they do, it will be time enough to consider what is to be done about it. It may become necessary for new men and new modes of industry to take possession of the lands thus abandoned,—*for* the world must have cotton, and if the chivalry and its negroes will not raise it, Yankee mudsills must. John Bull needs it and must have it. He would never excuse us if we permitted the rich lands of the South to go to waste, merely because their owners were too "stuffy" to till them under the Stars and Stripes. Cotton has grown very well under that flag heretofore,—and will again.

But we don't anticipate any such necessity. If the Southern armies now in the field are *fairly and finally beaten, and driven into the* Gulf States, our troops will hold the frontier; our ships will hold every seaport; our gunboats on the Mississippi will bound the rebellion on the West, our ships in the Gulf and Atlantic on the South and East, and our line of bayonets on the North. The rebellion and all who abet it will be *shut up* within that iron chain. How long can it live thus isolated from the outside world? It can sell nothing it raises,—it can buy nothing it wants; and, as it happens to want everything, it is not easy to see how it will surmount the difficulty. There will be but one way open to it, and that is *surrender*. Sooner or later, the great mass of the people will see this, and will hang, if need be, every political leader who resists it. And then it will become the duty of the General Government to show them the wisdom of the course they have taken.

We believe this will be the ultimate result of conquering the rebel armies. Possibly we may be mistaken; but the Government cannot safely act upon any other theory. We must have some better evidence of rebel desperation than their own assertion. *We must first try the experiment.* After that we can act as circumstances may require.

LIBELS ON GEN. WADSWORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* makes a most unprovoked, and apparently malicious assault upon Gen. WADSWORTH. He says:

"The General, in obstructing the action of the Marylanders in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, is not regarded as judicious even by many who are opposed to the present giving up of slaves who may seek the city of refuge. It is also rumored that upon a report from Gen. WADSWORTH, as Military Governor of this city, that it was left unprotected, that the President changed the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, and sent Gen. McDOWELL to Fredericksburgh, where he has remained idle for a month."

What class of people entertains this opinion of Gen. WADSWORTH'S conduct we are not told, but, we presume, it is the "Marylanders" referred to, who, with rigid Southern logic, doubtless think a claim to a slave closes all inquiry and supersedes all law. Gen. WADSWORTH is bound by the obligations of his office to see that no slave is restored to a rebel owner. Marshal LAMON conceives himself bound to see that every rebel is supplied with a slave out of the *fugitive* herd concentrated at Washington. It is easy to understand why the course of the latter is preferable to the slave-hunter.

With regard to Gen. WADSWORTH'S influence in procuring the retention of McDOWELL before Washington, we have the best reason to believe the story entirely incorrect. It was the President's own caution which suggested the possibility of a return of JOHNSTON'S army, and the capture of Washington, should the entire force of McCLELLAN be withdrawn. This danger operated so forcibly on Mr. LINCOLN'S mind, that at the last moment, he stopped the embarkation of McDOWELL'S *Corps*, in time to retain two-thirds of it, and placing that body of troops on the lower Rappahannock, summoned the division of Gen. SHIELDS from Gen. BANKS' column to protect the line of the Upper Rappahannock. There was in truth no little hazard of the rebels, taking advantage of the open railroad communication between Richmond and Manassas, to turn back upon the National capital undefended, and possess themselves of that splendid symbol of success. It is needless to say the seizure of Washington by the insurgents, whatever the means by which they gained it, would have turned the entire current of foreign opinion in favor of the Confederacy. It was a point to which the President properly looked with exceeding care. It would have derogated not at all from Gen. WADSWORTH'S fine military reputation had he engrossed the entire credit of this prudent foresight. But the credit, we happen to know, belongs exclusively to the President.

Punishing Rebels—The Confiscation and Emancipation Bills.

The House of *Representatives* has passed a bill confiscating all the property of men who shall hereafter hold office under the rebel Government,—and of all who, being engaged in the rebellion, shall not lay down their arms within sixty days after proclamation duly made by the President of the United States. The act will be found at length in another column. It is precise and well-guarded in its language, and prescribes the proceedings by which its penalties are to be enforced.

This measure strikes us as thoroughly just and necessary. No man can doubt that participation in this rebellion is a crime which demands punishment,—nor that public policy requires this punishment to be made specific and to be proclaimed beforehand. Confiscation is the mildest form in which such punishment can be inflicted. Every man aiding in this rebellion is really guilty of treason, and justly forfeits his life as well as his property. This bill limits the penalty to his possessions. It inflicts a *fine* for what is really the highest crime known to the laws of any country. The fine is heavy, as it should be: but the penalty still falls far short of the requirements of justice.

As a measure of policy, aside from its character as a penal act, it seems eminently wise. It will have a good effect in the rebel States by drawing a distinction between Union men and traitors. Hitherto both have stood substantially on the same footing so far as the direct action of our Government was concerned. The loyal men in the Border States have uniformly represented that some such measure was necessary to enable them to hold their ground. They had been stripped of their property by the rebel authorities whenever they had the power, while the rebels enjoyed complete impunity for their crimes. It has been urged with some force that we could legislate on the subject better after the war was over, and when the angry passions it has stirred up should be allayed. This may be true, but it must be borne in mind that it would then be too late to prescribe penalties for acts committed previously. That would be *ex post facto* legislation. It is necessary to prescribe the penalties for crime now; if wisdom and good policy require it, they can be remitted hereafter.

The House has *refused* to pass an act emancipating the slaves of rebels, by a vote of 78 to 74. The bill thus rejected consisted of two sections: the *first* declared *free* all the slaves of any person who should aid or abet *the rebellion after the passage of the act*; the second required every claimant to the services of a slave to prove affirmatively that he had *not* in any way aided the rebellion. This second section is open to the just objection that no man should be required to prove his innocence of crime in order to secure the enjoyment of his legal rights. He should be deprived of them only on proof of his guilt.

As to the leading feature of the bill we can see no valid objection to it, nor any good reason why Congress should reject it. Upon grounds of justice and right there is certainly no sanctity attached to slave property, which does not belong to every other species of property. On the contrary, a man's claim to his slave is less clear, less valid, less generally recognized by the laws and the sentiments of the world than his claim to any other property he may hold. We do not see, therefore, why Congress should confiscate a rebel's estate, and yet except his slaves. His slaves should be the very first of his chattels which he is required to forfeit—because they are most closely connected with the cause of the rebellion, because they themselves have interests to be consulted, and because large incidental benefits will accrue to the country from such an act.

We trust that Congress will reconsider its action on this subject, and, after amending the bill as may seem expedient, pass it. The country needs and demands the enactment of such a law.

HOW TO PIERCE IRON-CLADS.—The following is from our late Paris letter:

"The French deny absolutely that the late trials of Armstrong guns at Shoeburyness, at which walls similar to those of the *Warrior* were easily penetrated, demonstrated anything new, since the guns kicked to such an extent with the requisite charges of powder as to render them entirely unmanageable on shipboard."

This grand defect in the working of ordnance is by no means confined to extraordinary experiments of Shoeburyness. By ordinary methods, the next most difficult thing to holding a gun together is to hold it in place under the enormous charges required to punch the armor of ships. We are informed, for example, that when the 100-pounder Parrot, which recently burst through a flaw in the metal, on board the gunboat *Naugatuck*, was first tried at one of the forts, it was difficult to construct a carriage that would hold it at all; and the propriety of attempting to work such a terrible kicker on a small vessel was seriously questioned by military experts. Just at this point, however—where our European friends, reaching the limit of precedent, declare that no further progress is possible—American ingenuity discovers a field to work. This unmanageable gun that the old contrivances could not hold on shore even in practicable subjection, was brought into the most gentle harmony with the requirements of the service, by the *India rubber spring carriage* of the *Naugatuck*, and as we are all aware, was celebrated for the remarkable range and accuracy of its shooting.

We are not called upon, therefore, to share in the apprehensions of England and France on the subject of big guns. How to work them and how to risk the bursting of them by excessive charges in an emergency, without the risk of injuring or demoralizing the crew, are already demonstrated by the *Naugatuck*. Some of the English scientific journals, moreover, doubt the durability of any Armstrong or other European ordnance, under the repeated charges of 50 pounds of powder with which the English experimenters punched the *Warrior* target. Here again we need have no doubts. The 15-inch Rodman gun has fired this charge with a 425 pound shot some hundreds of times.

CHANGE IN THE REBEL SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.—One of our correspondents with the army before Richmond informs us that the rebel army, which has of late been drawn close to and immediately around Richmond, *is now being rapidly thrown forward* from the rebel Capital toward the Chickahominy River, and directly in front of the main body of our army. This, it is thought, is a positive indication that the rebel Generals are going to contest, with their whole force, the occupancy of Richmond. Though McCLELLAN is pressing close upon the city from two directions, and McDOWELL is menacing it from Fredericksburgh, and the gunboats are but a short distance below it in front, there is no indication that the rebel host is preparing to evacuate. The retreat of such an army is not a thing that can be effected in a day, nor in two days; and, as our forces must now be within cannon shot of it, it would be impossible for it to make good its retreat at all, if the pursuit were pressed with vigor. These things certainly all look as if there was to be a desperate struggle for Richmond. The view would seem to be confirmed, too, by the late demonstrations of the political chiefs of the South against a peaceful surrender. The Legislature of Virginia has resolved that the "capital of the State must be defended to the last extremity;" Gov. LETCHER declares that the "capital of Virginia must not be surrendered;" the Mayor of Richmond says he "would sooner die than surrender the city;" JEFF. DAVIS says that he "does not see or anticipate the necessity that the capital should fall;" and the Press talks of a general slaughter before such an event shall take place. It may be that these demonstrations have forced the rebel authorities to do their utmost to save the city from a surrender.

It is noteworthy that this forward movement on the main line has taken place immediately after the rebel success in the Shenandoah Valley. It seems that that affair has given new spirit to the fainting and retreating rebel army; and may have been the means by which its courage has been screwed up to the fighting point.

But still appearances are deceptive enough in war; and this new move of the rebels may only be, as so many other of their forward movements have been, only preliminary to taking the back track. The usual feints of the rebels preliminary to a retreat have been to open fire upon us, or to move forward, apparently in force, but really only in limited numbers. It is as likely as not that they are practicing the same game this time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS—THE SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.—The consideration of the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs was, *when the bill was reported by the Committee* of Commerce, postponed until the 29th inst. An inspection of the bill which they have reported shows that the Committee now propose not to give the Solicitor any assistant, thus saving that additional salary. But they have reincorporated in the bill a provision for the settlement, outside of the Courts, of cases involving less than $1,000. Such a provision was in the bill when it was first proposed, but on discussion it was amended by leaving this new feature out. For some reason the Committee have put it into the bill again, but their report does not enlighten us as to what the reason was.

We do not propose to discuss the matter again. But we desire to call the attention of the merchants of New-York to this fact, and to warn them that if such a provision is adopted, they may expect to see a large increase in the number of cases which involve less than $1,000, and which the parties affected by them will find it for their interest to settle outside of the Courts. It will be, in our opinion, the means of taking thousands upon thousands of dollars out of the pockets of our merchants for the benefit of officials appointed for party services, and will increase those abuses there which have led to the efforts which are being made to ascertain what has been the compensation of our Custom-house officials, and to bring it within some reasonable limits.

DRAWING IT TOO STRONG.—R. MORRIS COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. BANKS, has issued an address to the people of Massachusetts which may very well convey the idea that the rebels are on the eve of overwhelming our armies and encamping on Boston Common. "Men of Massachusetts," he says, "have you heard the news? Have you heard that a Massachusetts General and the Sons of Massachusetts have been driven out of Virginia by an enemy that only ten days ago was nearly prostrate before us?" This is scarcely a correct statement of the facts. Gen. BANKS was not *driven* back by the enemy,—he was *ordered* back by his own Government. For good and sufficient reasons, we have no doubt, he was directed to withdraw, and did so. This cannot be called a defeat, nor does the fact that he was pursued and suffered some loss, change the character of the movement. Maj. COPELAND says, furthermore, that "the rebels will cross the Potomac River, exultant and reckless of all consequences." We rather think not. They show no such intention. Adjutant COPELAND means well in his appeal to the patriotism of Massachusetts,—but it does not need the stimulus of such exaggerations as these.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—The zeal with which Gen. DIX applies martial law to the malcontents of Maryland might be advantageously imitated in one or two other quarters, where leniency is working mischief. At Easton, the other day, a State Judge, backed by the County Prosecuting Attorney, exposed himself to the penalties of sedition. The population thereabouts was unfortunately sympathetic with the brace of legal luminaries. It was necessary to make an example; and the Provost-Marshal was dispatched to arrest the Judge and his fellow, and carry them to Baltimore. Strong dectrinaires of the State Rights school, the two culprits offered resistance, and reinforced by the mob, resisted the military officials even to blows, and might have triumphed had not a column of infantry, opportunely arriving, aided in the capture and safe convoy of the recusants out of the infected district. They now lie in a Baltimore jail.

Where martial law is established, it is a mockery to give it only partial sway. The evil effects of a mixed jurisdiction want no better illustration than they obtain at Washington. Gen. DIX, in settling the supremacy of military rule, where there is a conflict, presents a capital precedent.

ARMS FOR THE NEW TROOPS.—Unless we have been misinformed, the Ordnance Department is practicing a piece of very cruel economy. We have been informed that the troops now so gallantly rushing to the field in response to the call of the President, are being armed with the guns purchased in Austria and palmed off on our Government, and which may be found condemned in the report upon contracts from the Ordnance Department, recently published. If this is so, the matter should have the immediate attention of the President and the Secretary of War. That report discloses the fact that a large number of old guns, nearly worn out, originally smooth bore, but rifled and "fixed up" to give them a modern appearance, which were condemned by some of the officers of the Ordnance Department, as both inefficient and unsafe, were purchased under a careless contract, from which the Government could not honorably escape. To put these guns in the hands of the noble fellows who hazard their lives in defence of the country, is both wretched policy and outrageous cruelty. It should not be tolerated for a moment, merely because it will cost a few thousand dollars to procure better guns. We certainly hope the President will give the matter his attention.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—The name of JAMES ROBB has been favorably mentioned in high official circles as a proper person to perform the important and delicate duties of Military Governor of New-Orleans. The gentlemen prominent in this movement include the strongest in the country. Among them are JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR, BROWN BROTHERS & CO., W. H. ASPINWALL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, MATTHEW MORGAN, and others, who have spontaneously united in the request that Mr. ROBB be awarded the position. Mr. ROBB more than twenty-five years ago settled in New-Orleans, and as a banker soon acquired not only large wealth, but the still greater distinction of an honest and public-spirited citizen. To him is the South largely indebted for its railroads. Probably no gentleman in private life stands higher, and no one in the country has a larger share of practical wisdom—no one living knows more of the material interests and public men of New-Orleans and Louisiana. Mr. ROBB is a thorough Union man; his sagacity long since anticipated the ruin that has overtaken the South from the rebellion, and his knowledge of commercial matters, North and South, his fine personal manners, *his popularity, his determination, all point to* him as a fit person for the position.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—We have at last Com. TATNALL'S official report of the destruction of the *Merrimac*. It is a curious and interesting document. It shows that the burning of the iron-clad vessel was not in pursuance of any general conference of rebel officers, but that it was the sudden resolution of TATNALL himself, on hearing that our troops had marched upon Norfolk, that the rebel batteries on Craney Island and Sewall's Point had been abandoned, that his pilots deceived him as to their ability to take the vessel up the James River, and that the enemy were present in overwhelming force. He was quite confident the vessel could not stand so unequal a contest, and as he wished to preserve her sailors for the Confederate service, he determined to blow her up. He asks for a Court of Inquiry. We hardly think his explanation will satisfy the rebels.

Another New Man-of-War.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, has just been completed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the Navy Department have been informed that she is ready for her armament, and for being put in commission if need be. Her rigging and external decoration were finished last week, and she now lies in the stream, a perfectly beautiful model of naval architecture.

The *Adirondack* is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on Washington's Birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11¼ inches, and will draw, when laden, 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, are Martin's Patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true-bladed true-screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL'S celebrated surface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in the 24 hours. The armament of the vessel is prepared, but must not be described now. Officers for the *Adirondack* will be appointed in a few days, and it is expected that she will make her trial-trip the first week of June. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States Constructors, so that she is a "regular navy-built man-of-war."

THE FIRST NAVAL CONFLICT BETWEEN IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—We have received a superb lithograph, with the above title, representing the memorable battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. In order to group all the incidents of that famous two days' combat together, the designer, by a pardonable anachronism, represents the *Cumberland* sinking, the *Congress* on fire, and the rebels *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with their tugs, and the United States steamer *Minnesota*, hotly engaged in the distance. The batteries at Sewall's Point and Newport's News are descried in dim outline at the extreme left and right of the scene.

The main piece illustrating the battle is surrounded with marginal sketches of the various interior compartments of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the whole surmounted with a neat portrait of Mr. ERICSSON and a view of his caloric engine. The lithographing is in the best style of ENDICOTT & Co., No. 59 Beekman-street, and forms a most interesting memento of a conflict which, from its peculiar character, has become world-renowned. Moreover, it makes a handsome ornament for the wall of the study or the office. Its moral is not the least valuable appendix to the picture of the *Monitor*. H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-street, has the lithograph for sale.

SURGICAL AID WANTED.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that twenty-five medical gentlemen may find immediate employment in the army at a salary of $100 per month. Application may be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, No. 110 Grand-street.

[illegible]

[illegible] REGIMENTS TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR TROOPS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Throughout the day, and during the evening of yesterday, the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, near Centre Market, and vicinity, was crowded. The Quartermaster's Department was busily engaged [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] stand back, Madam."

"Oh, I cannot. I must see my son."

"But I must obey orders, Madam. I must push you back."

"Oh, I cannot let my son go without bidding him good-bye."

[illegible]

head, Co. I; [illegible]; Dan'l H. Burton, Co. H; William [illegible], Co. G; E. Sterling, Jr., Co. K.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment Washington Rifles, composed mainly of Germans, was busy all day at the armory corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, preparing for departure, undaunted by the refusal of the U. S. Quartermaster to furnish uniforms. They determined to go in their own private uniforms, taking recruits ununiformed, and relying upon being properly supplied in Washington. At about noon, Col. Bush expressed a willingness to supply a requisition for United States uniforms, but it was too late for distribution yesterday, and Col. Maidhof, having been once foiled, determined to go anyhow. The ranks were filled to about nine hundred men, and as they formed about 8 P. M., and marched down Broadway, en route, were most cordially greeted. The following is the list of officers:

Field and staff—Colonel, Joachim Maidhof; Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Weinberger; Major, George A. Raymond; Adjutant, Frederick Vilmar; Engineer, Frederick Bang; Surgeon, ———; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Paymaster, John H. Behrens; Surgeon's Mate, ———; Chaplain, ———; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frederick Bawo; Ordnance Sergeant, John V. Meyer; Color-Bearer, Philip Vieck; Right General Guide, John Bartz; Left General Guide, John Lux; Chief Bugler, Leonard Rubel; Drum-Major, Louis Tesch; Sergeant of Engineers, George Schober.

Captains—Peter Rath, Company E; Henry Lux, Company F; John Kubis, Company C; George Fischer, Company D; Jacob Mander, Company B; Kasimer Krenkel, Company H; Edward Schutt, Company G; Wm. Sollman, Company I; Wm. Seebach, Company K; Valentine Cook, Company A.

First Lieutenants—John M. Ziechoffski, Company C; Bernhard Meyer, Company B; John F. Ludwig, Company F; Henry Braunhold, Company H; Wm. Ewald, Co. K; Fred. Beecken, Company E; Charles Haase, Company G; Peter Kreiger, Company I; Ernst Gasteyger, Company A; ———, Company D.

Second Lieutenants—John Seifts, Company G; Wm. A. Dammo, Company A; Martin Borlitz, Company F; John Schoeninger, Company E; Henry Beroden, Company K; Gustav Sperber, Company D; George Nehrbass, Company B; Martin Stenzel, Company C; Charles Heiffert, Company H; Charles Goss, Company I.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. (UNION GRAYS.)

Yesterday afternoon, greatly to the joy of those most intimately concerned, the following order was issued by Col. Monroe:

Headquarters Twenty-second Regiment, }
New-York, Wednesday, May 28, 1862. }

General Order No. 10.—In obedience to Special Order No. 120 from general headquarters, the regiment will assemble at regimental headquarters at 7 o'clock this evening, to proceed to Washington, in uniform, with overcoats, (worn,) knapsacks, haversacks and canteens.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations in his haversack and water in his canteen. Blankets and ordnance stores will be delivered on board the boat. Officers' baggage must be at headquarters at 5 o'clock.

The line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 7½ o'clock. The band, drummers, non-commissioned staff, color and color-guard, will report to the Adjutant, at 7 o'clock, at headquarters.

All surplus company arms and accoutrements will be sent immediately to regimental headquarters, to be placed in store.

First Sergeants will be prepared to report the number of recruits, and members of the company separately.

Capt. Butler will detail a guard of a corporal and three privates, to report to the Quartermaster at 5 o'clock precisely. By order of

COL. JAMES MONROE.

J. Henderson Grant, Adjutant.

In compliance with the above, the various companies assembled at the Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at the hour designated, and then marched to Lafayette-place, where the line was to be formed. Owing to some unaccountable delay, the formation was not completed till nearly 9½ o'clock. Notwithstanding this, the streets were crowded with the friends of the regiment, and had been from the hour named for marching in the order.

Some of the leave-takings at the Armory and in Lafayette-place were very affecting. The whole of the soldiers though were in excellent spirits, and did their best to keep up those of their friends. Women were crying, and men shook hands with a vehemence perfectly startling.

At last the order to march was given, and company after company filed off toward Broadway, amid the cheers and benedictions of the populace. On Broadway was a crowd almost as great as the one that turned out to bid adieu to the Seventh. The martial presence of the Twenty-second was extensively noticeable, and deserves particular mention, especially when it is taken into consideration that it has not yet been organized a year. As the regiment passed along, guns were fired, fireworks were let off, and the American flag dipped in their honor. Some of the men had not had time to procure their uniforms, nor their guns, but they marched along with the rest, in citizens dress, their knapsacks strapped upon their backs. When in Washington arms and uniforms will be furnished them. Passing the Astor House, the patriotic proprietor of that hotel discharged Roman candles, and illuminated Broadway by igniting red and blue fires. Arriving at Pier No. 2, East River, the men embarked on board the boat, to be conveyed to Elizabeth, they going to Washington by way of Harrisburgh. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, James Monroe.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lloyd Aspinwall.
Adjutant, Henderson Grant.
Engineer, James Renwick, Jr.
Quartermaster, Charles T. White.
Paymaster, Wm. B. Meeker.
Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin Lee.
Chaplain, Rev. John Colton Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Thomas G. Pratt; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jotham W. Post; Sergeant Standard Bearer, William Lamonby; Sergeant of Engineers, Robt. Campbell; Right General Guide, Albert Wycoff; Left General Guide, Wm. T. Lockwood.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—James Otis, Co. A; A. Foster Higgins, Co. D; George B. Post, Co. C; John N. Wilsey, Co. E; Benjamin F. Butler, Co. G; David S. Brawn, Co. B; R. Suydam Grant, Co. H; A. N. Francis, Co. F.

First Lieutenants—James F. Cox, Co. A; Richard Vose, Co. D; George W. Finch, Co. E; Walter Edwards, Co. B; George De F. Lord, Co. G; H. Cruger Oakley, Co. C.

Second Lieutenants—George Fuller, Co. A; James F. Aikman, Co. E; Henry A. Oakley, Co. G; M. Floy Reading, Co. B; W. J. A. McGrath, Co. C; A. C. Allen, Co. B.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. Varian, did not get away yesterday as was expected, owing to the men not receiving their uniforms and accoutrements till late in the afternoon. To-day, however, the regimental line will be most positively formed at 4 o'clock on Lafayette-place. The regiment will march through Fourth-street to Broadway, thence to Tiffany's, where a handsome stand of colors will be presented it by Judge Anthon, on behalf of the friends of the regiment.

The set consists of three large flags and two guidons. There are two embroidered ones—on one is the head of Washington, surrounded with a laurel wreath of silk chenille, over which is the inscription, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" while underneath is the inscription, "Washington Grays." The four corners make note of the several points at which, in the present contest, the Eighth did service, as follows: Annapolis, Baltimore, Manassas and Arlington.

On the second embroidered flag are the State and National arms most curiously combined, with the motto "Excelsior" underneath, and the style of the regiment above.

The National flag is of the regimental standard, 6x6.6 feet, fringed with bullion. The two guidons are small National flags, the stars of which are embroidered with silk.

The flags are all made of the finest silk, and the embroidery, which is very elegantly done, is worked through the material, so as to present similar sides.

Immediately after the presentation, the regiment will resume its march down Broadway to the boat.

THE ORDER DEFERRING DEPARTURE.

Headquarters Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M. }
New-York, May 28, 1862. }

Special Order.—Owing to the difficulty in supplying the necessary equipments, this regiment will not depart for Washington to-night.

Arrangements have been made to leave to-morrow, the 29th inst.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at 3 o'clock A. M.

Every member will provide himself with one day's rations.

Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

A stand of colors is to be presented to the regiment by the citizens of New-York. The presentation will take place in front of Tiffany's, at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.

D. E. Kemble, Jr., Adjutant.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Roome was unable to get his command off yesterday for the same reason that other regiments did not leave—no uniforms or accoutrements could be got for his men. Early in the evening, however, these were all obtained, and it was made known to the men, who received the announcement with cheers, that the regiment would positively leave this City for Washington this afternoon.

THE SIXTY-NINTH TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Headquarters Sixty-Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. }
New-York, May 28, 1862. }

This regiment will leave the Regimental Armory at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 29th inst., precisely, to proceed to Washington.

The regiment will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving ammunition, uniforms, equipments and arms.

Commandants of companies will make requisitions and duplicates of all requirements, and attend, personally at the last mentioned hour, to receive the same and sign receipts.

The Third Sergeants of the respective companies are hereby ordered to report to Quartermaster Tully, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking charge of the baggage, &c., of their respective companies.

No parcels will be allowed to be carried in the hands. The clothing of non-commissioned officers and privates must be nicely packed in knapsacks.

Each officer will be allowed one trunk, bearing name and rank of owner. By command of

Major JAMES BAGLEY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Matthew Murphy, Acting Adjutant.

THE STANTON LEGION.

In consequence of the unexpected demand for troops for instant service, this command will leave within the ensuing ten days. The original intention to fill it up to the army standard of 2,500 men will be however fully carried out.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

A dépôt has been opened by Col. Bliss for recruiting volunteers for the war under the new call, and thus far applications have been received from more than a dozen commandants of companies, representing about 1,100 men. By the 30th of June it is thought there will be 6,000 recruits from this City. Volunteers must be offered by companies which will be formed into regiments by the Governor, and the officers appointed from headquarters—thus thwarting all schemes of ambitious but incapable would-be Colonels, Majors, &c., and securing efficient officers for the service. Had this plan been adopted last year it might have been better for the country.

REGIMENTS TO REPORT THEIR ROSTERS.

General Headquarters, State of New-York, }
Adjutant-General's Office, }
Albany, May 27, 1862. }

Special Orders No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies, preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Generals Sandford and Duryea are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 12.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard prisoners.

The Sixtieth Indiana regiment, Col. Owen, is under marching orders. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments will reorganize immediately.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Wednesday, May 28.

Gov Andrew has issued an order, relieving the militia who rallied in obedience to the proclamation of Monday, and they are returning to their homes, except such as volunteer for three years or the war. The men generally expected to serve three or six months, not knowing that an act of Congress required the service for an indefinite period.

FROM OHIO.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 28.

The Sixty-first Regiment, Col. Schreck, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus yesterday, and hundreds are arriving by every train.

THE TURF.

Grand Trot between "Lady Suffolk" and "Kitty Wink" for $1,000—"Lady Suffolk" the Winner.

At the grounds of the "Fashion Pleasure Ground Association," under the general management of Joseph Crocheron, Esq., the annual Spring races have been and are yet to be run. They have thus far been attended by an unusually large number of people, and have proved an entire success. The grounds are in admirable order, and the track is as level and as smooth as constant care and supervision can make it.

Yesterday, in pursuance of due advertisement, an adjourned race came off between *Lady Suffolk* and *Kitty Wink*—the former a gray mare, named by the veteran turfman, Hiram Woodruff, and the latter a bay mare, named by Daniel Pfifer. The race was to have been run on Tuesday, but owing to the heavy fall of rain, was postponed until the first fair day.

Despite the lowering and threatening aspect of the sky, hundreds of persons interested in the match drove out in various traps, while a vast number of others availed themselves of the Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Three o'clock was the hour named, but long before that time had arrived the rain began to fall so continuously that it was almost a certainty that the time-honored requisites, "a good day and a good track," could not be had. Very many left by the three o'clock train, and others attempted to do so, but lost the opportunity by a few lucky seconds—seconds which gave them the opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest trots of the kind on record.

At the hour of 1, anxious faces were upturned, anxious eyes consulted the skies, and anxious minds meditated on the possibility of proving, by some hocus-pocus or other, that the track and day were good, when suddenly the sun appeared with drying in his beams; and in a few moments the dark clouds were swept away, the blue sky vaulted the entire heavens, the track dried up, and the judges, surrounded by an eager and anxious crowd, decided that the race must be run or forfeit paid. Messrs. Jack, the President of the Association, Morgan L. Morgans and Oliver Charlick were chosen as judges, and having taken their position, they announced the match and terms, as follows:

Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Hiram Woodruff names g. m. *Lady Suffolk.*

Daniel Pfifer names b. m. *Kitty Wink.*

The animals were brought out and driven around the track, that betters might see their points, watch their gait, take note of weaknesses, and calculate their chances, all of which having been done, considerable money was staked in the ratio of fifty to forty, *Suffolk* being the favorite. There was not, that we noticed, any heat betting on the first trial.

THE FIRST HEAT

was called about 3½ o'clock, when both mares came up, looking well. *Suffolk* is quite fat, and has had but little exercise lately, and *Kitty Wink*, who is also quite fleshy, has recently been rather under the weather. Naturally the drivers were quite cautious, and it was not until two false starts had been made that the word "go" was given, when off they went with a rush. *Kitty* had the inside, and managed, by crowding well outward, to keep it to the quarter pole, which she made in 38½ seconds; but the *Lady* here overhauled her, and soon distanced her by a good length and a half, which heading she held at the half pole, which was made in 1:18½. *Kitty*, seemingly discouraged, broke up and ran some distance, but failed to overtake *Suffolk*, who eased up and easily led off by two lengths at the third quarter. There the bay mare made a brush and largely recovered her loss, but again broke, while *Lady Suffolk* came in the winner handsomely in 2:39½.

This result, of course, greatly elated her friends, while it had an opposite effect on the backers of *Kitty*, who had been disinclined to trot on that day at any rate. All of them, however, adjourned to the neighboring refreshment saloon, while the animals were being rubbed down, and a side race between a bay and roan horse took place. It was very funny, and occasioned a vast amount of good-natured changing of dollars from hand to hand, and ended in the winning of the bay, in 2:56¼.

THE SECOND HEAT

was called after the regulation interval, and while the animals were walking up and down, the odds stood fifty to twenty, *Lady Suffolk* being again the favorite. There was some little heat betting, but there were no odds asked or given.

There were false starts this time, also, one of which occasioned some ill feeling on the part of *Suffolk's* friends, who thought Pfifer manifested an undue desire to have the inside to himself, but at the third trial they came up quite evenly, and as the word was given they were head and head. They kept together so well on to the quarter pole that we hoped for an exciting trot, but *Kitty* broke up, and *Suffolk* went along far from her, and having made the quarter in 39 seconds and the half in 1:18 with the gap growing greater, her friends offered deliriously one hundred to twenty-five, with no takers. She won the heat in 2:40½, coming in about two lengths ahead, while *Kitty*, who was greatly excited, gained visibly upon her, but of course too late to be of any service.

The two groups separated—the jubilant friends of "*Kitty*" walked disconsolately to the bar, and leisurely the size of the refreshment saloon, while the elate and buoyant backers of the sleek gray mare indulged in potations of a more exhilarating nature.

In the meantime, another trial was had by the bay and roan aforementioned, which resulted in the winning of the race by the bay, in 2:51½.

THE THIRD HEAT

was a very exciting one, and changed the current of feeling, though it in no way diminished the interest or the confidence which each party had in its favorite. *Kitty* came up fresh and smiling, while the *Lady* seemed rather tired and somewhat fagged. There was no betting. *Suffolk's* friends relying upon her ability to do again what she had already done, offered odds of ten to two, but there were no takers. They made three false starts—starts which, while they tired and worried *Suffolk*, had no perceptible effect on *Kitty*, who, when the word "go" was given, made a bound which sent her at the start half a length ahead. *Kitty* made the quarter pole in 39 seconds, amid great cheerings on the part of her backers, and great swearing on the part of her opponents, who thought she crowded Hiram unnecessarily on the outside. At the half-pole *Kitty* was still ahead in 1:18, and she kept it well along, leading at the third quarter, when the *Lady*, stimulated by Hiram's chirrups, made a desperate brush and nearly closed the gap, when she broke, and *Kitty* came in half a length ahead in 2:41¼.

The excitement was now up to fever heat. Betting was renewed, and although *Suffolk* was the favorite, no odds were given, and considerable was staked on the heat *per se*, regardless of the result of the match. There was no inclination to see a side match this time, as all were busy hedging or manoeuvring to meet the somewhat unexpected dash which was by *Kitty's* last performance thrown in their faces.

THE FOURTH HEAT

drew every man from the bar, and almost every one from the stand, each preferring to be down by the track that he might see, hear and judge for himself. *Lady Suffolk* was brought up with her boots off—boots which, in consequence of a quarter cut, she was obliged to wear—looking fresher than she did before, while old Hiram's eye glistened at the thought of being beaten. *Kitty* looked well, and showed off to advantage, while trotting slowly up and down for inspection. Without false starts they got off at once, *Kitty* having a little the better of it at the very first. She tried to break just before reaching the quarter, but Pfifer caught her quick without losing an inch, and got the pole in 39½ seconds, amid loud cheering. From this on the race was most exciting. Head and head the animals worked from the quarter to the half, at which latter point *Suffolk* was a little ahead in 1:18¼. From the half to the third quarter there was no perceptible difference in their positions, with the exception of a temporary advantage gained by the running of *Kitty Wink*, an advantage which she lost in coming to hand again. The sight was very beautiful, head and head around they came, the drivers shouted, the horses snorted, the crowd yelled and cheered, the betters hedged, and all held again their very breath while side by side they came down the home quarter, reaching the pole almost head and head. *Kitty* was ahead in 2:40, but the judges decided that the heat was dead, on the ground that *Kitty* gained an unfair advantage in her brief run between the half and the third quarter, and that, in justice, that distance must be taken from her.

Neither party seemed satisfied with the decision. *Kitty Wink's* friends claimed the heat, and *Suffolk's* friends said that if *Kitty* had been fairly distanced, *Suffolk* was entitled to the length, and should have the heat. Both sides of the bar were patronized this time, and indiscriminately.

THE FIFTH HEAT

was the last one, and was very peculiar in several respects. As matters now stood, *Suffolk* had two heats, *Kitty Wink* had one, and one was uncountable, so that if *Kitty* should secure this, it would cause a tie, and necessitate the running of yet another heat, while if *Suffolk* should make it, the race would be decided. There was considerable betting this time, *Suffolk* was not so entirely the favorite as before, but there were no odds given. Each driver was evidently determined to do his best, and great anxiety prevailed on all sides to have each animal show all her mettle. There were two false starts, and at the third the best and most fair of all the starts was had, and off they went, head and head, at a slapping pace, reaching the quarter, side by side, in 40 seconds. At this point, *Kitty* forgot herself, and broke up, while *Suffolk* went on her way rejoicing. She passed the half at 1:19½, *Kitty* being a full length behind, a position which she also held as they passed the third quarter. At this point she picked up a great deal and fast gained upon the gray mare, whose side she almost reached fairly, when an unfortunate break interfered, and sent her back half a length. The fourth heat was won by *Suffolk* in 2:41½, and the judges announced that to her belonged the race.

To her owner belonged the little purse, and also piles of the needful, all of which was paid over on the spot. Much grumbling occurred, but it was mostly good natured, and altogether on the part of those who lost. To-day, at the Union Course, there is to be a grand purse and stake trot, and on Friday at the Fashion Course a grand trot—mile heats—the best three in five in harness.

"Good day—good trot."

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Difficulties with Spain to be Settled Diplomatically—A Civil War in Progress, &c., &c.

By the *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, May 24, we have received the following news from Hayti:

From the Presse, of May 26.

From a trustworthy source we learn that the question of boundaries with the Spanish part of the island had lost the warlike character that it had at first, and that it was intended to solve it diplomatically, and in a peaceful manner. President Geffrard was on friendly terms with our Consul, and all fear of an international war had disappeared.

In exchange, a civil war had burst out in Haito; the City of Los Cayos had rebelled against the Government, and the "piquets" (the negro highway robbers in gangs) traversed a part of the territory, robbing and sacking the small towns. The insurrection is attributed to a pamphlet recently printed in Paris, by the banished Salomon, Ex-Minister of Soulouque, combating another that Alexandre Bonneau had published in favor of the Mulatto Party, protected by Geffrard, as the only civilizing element of the country, which negro fanaticism has never been willing to accept. The rebels had succeeded in making some proselytes by making use of the boundary question; but, although the commerce of Port-au-Prince was [illegible]

President Geffrard sent down the steamer [illegible] with 300 [illegible], and subsequently, on the notice that the rebels had extended their depredations, he sent 200 more [illegible] and two pieces of artillery of small bore, under the command of the Minister of the Interior, Gen. Bauch, accompanied by two other Generals, one of them being a native of the revolted city. They have made some arrests in the capital. Amongst the persons arrested were Gen. Carhan, and another General in the "Croix des Bouquets," both implicated in the conspiracy.

At the latest moment the news from Los Cayos was favorable to the Government. The insurgents had been repulsed on the plain and pursued by the troops. Four leaders, one of them being Salomon's brother, had fallen into the hands of the Government troops.

Amusements.

The Alleghanians at the Stuyvesant Institute.—This company of vocalists, under the management of Mr. Bolland, have been giving a very pleasant evening entertainment, in the shape of a bell-ringing and vocal concert, at the Stuyvesant, during the last week. We can honestly recommend them, for the excellence of their entertainment, to our readers, and would more especially praise the vocalism of Miss Hiffany, which, if not great, is specially pleasing. With the bells they probably exceed any and every other congregation of tintinnabulary executants we have yet had in this City.

Deaths in General Hospital, of Hooker's Division, at Camp Winfield Scott, before Yorktown, Va.

John K. Monroe, Co. K, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Adolph Koehler, Co. A, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
[illegible] Kilby, 4th N. Y. Battery.
Henry Hendrickson, Co. F, 6th N. J. Vols.
Noah Matthews, Co. [illegible] N. J. Vols.
[illegible], Co. [illegible] N. J. Vols.
[illegible] Dougherty, Co. I, 5th N. J. Vols.
[illegible], Co. [illegible], Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
John Gabel, Co. [illegible], 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Lewis McBride, Co. K, 5th N. J. Vols.
George W. Bear, Co. K, 7th N. J. Vols.
Andrew Read, Co. H, 5th N. J. Vols.
Thaddeus Campbell, Co. G, 5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Surgeon HARVEY B. BROWN,
First Regiment, Excelsior Brigade,
In charge of General Hospital, Hooker's Division.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 555, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close to Richmond—Capture of Hanover Court-house—Full Correspondence.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—The Campaign in Central and Western Virginia.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Exciting particulars and incidents—The Three Months' Campaign.

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS—Detailed descriptions by our Correspondents.

NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY—Recent Skirmishes—Condition of the Forces—Tremendous Battle Impending.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, with comprehensive Letters—The Interpretation Project—Effect of Recent Union Victories.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A complete and varied record of the week.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st. (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Notice to Stockholders.—THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
New-York, May 23, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter; no charge for first interview; office hours from 1 to 3 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Coyle—Peck.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Wm. Keegan, Mr. H. F. Coyle to Ellen M., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

Howland—Garrabrant.—In the M. E. Church, Shark River, N. J., on Monday, May 26, by Rev. J. Stiles, assisted by Rev. S. A. Freeman, Mr. Corn. Howland to Miss Sarah M. Garrabrant, all of the above place.

DIED.

Cutter.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major Wm. W. Cutter, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

Firth.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Sarah Elizabeth, beloved wife of Joseph T. Firth, aged 21 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, May 30, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, Lafayette-av., near Bedford, Brooklyn.

Goodell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, at No. 144 Fort Greene-place, Adeline E., wife of Adjutant A. W. Goodell, and daughter of Roswell Cady, Esq., of Chatham, Columbia County, in the 26th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Columbia County for interment. Funeral at 3 o'clock to-day, from her late residence.

Gage.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, Jonathan J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Gage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 187 York-st., Brooklyn.

Helme.—On Wednesday morning, May 28, suddenly, Mary Esther, widow of the late Dr. John B. Helme, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st., Harlem, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

Hileman.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 27, Charles E. Hileman, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Union-place, corner of 16th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further invitation.

Milligan.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. Samuel G. Milligan, Harris Light Cavalry, aged 28 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Pedersen.—In Hong Kong, on Friday, March 21, Phebe S., wife of Capt. James Pedersen, and daughter of the late George C. Thorburn.

Poillon.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, John Augustus Poillon, aged 20 years.

His friends, and the friends of his father, John H. Poillon, and of his brother, Seaman Poillon, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, John H. Seaman, No. 10 East 12th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, Anna Smith, daughter of J. Ogden and Angeline T. Smith, aged 15 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 249.—May 28, 1862.
5, 52, 44, 62, 3, 29, 36, 30, 55, 10, 58, 33.
Kentucky, Class 250.—May 28, 1862.
64, 9, 17, 2, 45, 55, 27, 4, 46, 34, 35, 22, 61, 72.
Kentucky, Extra Class 252.—May 28, 1862.
56, 62, 11, 58, 24, 14, 43, 31, 41, 26, 77, 47, 75.
Kentucky, Class 253.—May 28, 1862.
47, 72, 21, 48, 22, 5, 70, 13, 73, 2, 29, 19, 33.

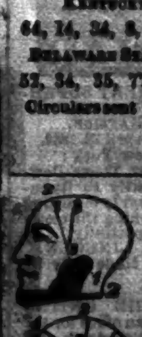
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 139.—May 28, 1862.
64, 14, 34, 8, 11, 21, 44, 71, 54, 33, 53, 28, 43.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 257.—May 28, 1862.
57, 34, 35, 77, 71, 40, 13, 60, 43, 17, 54, 20, 56.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR. LOUIS BASTET, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS with the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS That flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains on the Side and Breast, Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

CLOTHING. —I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

IMPORTANT. ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK, AND PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED, Corner of Warren-st. and Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of cuts, galls, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER. This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices compliant with the times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—REUNION OF THE Class of 42, at the ensuing Commencement, first Wednesday August. By request of Classmates. A. BALLARD.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION [illegible] —Wanted, for the [illegible] of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry, [illegible] able-bodied men to [illegible] doing active duty in Virginia, under the command of [illegible]. Col. Combert is an officer of great [illegible] service in the French army [illegible] has also passed through the Crimean [illegible] paigns. Headquarters No. 25 Franklin-st., New-York.

Headquarters Thirty-seventh Regiment, [illegible] New-York, May 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.—THE UNIFORMS for this Regiment having been received, will be distributed this morning. The members will assemble at No. 585 Broadway, at 9 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING. The Regiment will march immediately thereafter. By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME. Charles M. Carter, Adjutant.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS U. S. ARMY.—Twenty-five medical gentlemen, of good repute in the profession, are wanted for service in the United States Army. Pay, $100 per month. Applications must be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, No. 133 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SUITE OF UNIFORMS of the Seventh Regiment, nearly new, for good cash, and at prices given. Apply at No. 20 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS Is at CARLETON'S BOOK-STORE, Corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st. [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to NO. 37 PARK-ROW, [illegible] Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the inspection of customers. They make it for the interest of advertisers to do their advertising through them.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

[illegible] United States and British Provinces [illegible] Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamboat and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, [illegible] No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and [illegible]. [illegible] newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office. [illegible] H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the [illegible] newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.—Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means. The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE.—PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, full-length imperial photograph (12x18 inches) of Gen. McClellan, price $5. Also, cartes de visites of the same, and of GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE, price 25 cents. Sent free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury Notes or postage stamps to PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Metropolitan Book Store, Washington, D. C. A discount to the trade.

LADIES' STATIONERY.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY FOR LADIES' USE, Consisting of THE FASHIONABLE STYLES OF NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS, ENVELOPES. All of which are stamped with the initials of the Purchaser without extra charge. LADIES' VISITING CARDS AND WEDDING CARDS, ENGRAVED BY THE BEST ENGRAVERS. SPECIALTY! Coats of Arms Photographed at the Head of Note and Letter Paper at a moderate charge.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, }
No. 39 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark GEN. GREENE, 381 [illegible] tons burden, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches long, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches broad, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches deep; built at Camden, State of Maine, in 1848.

The schooner JOANNA WARD, 74 [illegible] tons burden, [illegible] feet 7 inches long, [illegible] feet 7 inches deep, [illegible] built in Charleston in [illegible].

The schooner MAJOR BARBOUR, American [illegible], [illegible] tons; length, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches; breadth, [illegible] feet; depth, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, built in New-Jersey in [illegible].

E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

New-York, May 26, 1862.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, }
No. 39 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark *Sally Magee*, [illegible] tons burden, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet deep, built at Baltimore in 18[illegible].

The schooner *Stephen Hart*, [illegible] tons burden, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet broad, [illegible] feet deep, built at Greenport, N. Y., in 18[illegible].

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

THE WAIL OF THE FLEA-BUG.

LYON, our [illegible] foe,
Lays us by the thousands low;
Touched by his magnetic dust,
Though unwilling, die we must.
[illegible]
[illegible]
For his Powder, sure as fate,
With our race annihilate.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

$1 EVERYBODY WANTS IT. $1

CALL AND SEE VAN ANDEN'S "ONE DOLLAR" PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

Rapidly supplied on liberal terms. Extraordinary inducements to intelligent agents. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. [illegible] Cliff-st., New-York.

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FREEMAN'S ASSOCIATION has removed to No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD [illegible], Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED WORK, STORE FIXTURES, &c.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 546 Broadway, (corner [illegible],) the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of CARVED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE, [illegible] Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c. CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterburys, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c. DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c. Also, one rosewood piano-forte, one French [illegible] mirrors, [illegible] frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, one Stearns & Marvin's safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, [illegible] &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c., At No. 108 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be positively sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, [illegible] mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French china and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES. MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS Will sell, through EDWARD SCHENCK, On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 146 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7 octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve. N. THURSTON & SONS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 146 Broadway—continuation sale of superb cabinet furniture. By order of EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority, vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, [illegible], I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 2d DAY OF JUNE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit: The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, paper house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot on Neshannock Creek, running thence north [illegible] west 182 feet, north 47¼° east 151 feet, thence along mill lot [illegible] feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of [illegible] acre, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south [illegible] west 250 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 23¾° east 244½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46½° west 300 feet by [illegible] to a post; thence south [illegible] to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 213 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 18 boiling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, [illegible] engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, [illegible] shears, &c., 32 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 23¼° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 66½° east 90 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 121 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east [illegible] feet by another street; [illegible] feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 40 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., [illegible] one clay house, 80 by 36 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 6, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 180 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 26 by 40 feet, and a carpenter shop 18 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at northwest corner of Second-street, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek, thence north [illegible] east 120 feet to said creek; thence north [illegible] west 43 feet; thence south 53¾° west 221 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 120 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and C. W. Crawford, south by White-street, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 600 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 350 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 52 acres and 120 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 30 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of [illegible] road, containing 3½ acres, more or less, being part of the Imgaza tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Simon Imgaza, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 50 feet front by 180 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 1; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 420 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 28, 1855.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip of the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length of said [illegible] number three (3) of block No. 27 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

Terms—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. C. POWER, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, golden [illegible] sherry [illegible] ports; madeiras, pale and dark brandies; rum, gin, whiskies, etc., including the balance of the shipments, in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. Also, Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; [illegible] champagne, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice reserved stock, including about 30 [illegible] old Regina port, [illegible] old white port, old pale sherry, [illegible] old Cognac, 1830; one village octave, ditto, vin. 1790. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are guaranteed strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Concha, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Fumadores, Operas, Trabucos, Media Regalia, [illegible] Gaviota, Cornucopia, El Quorro, Flor de Orias, Antiguidad, Rio Sella and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 58 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, made by Worcester; walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, hair and husk mattresses; China, cut and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immediately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV.; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, carved [illegible] gilt and enamelled mantel clock and [illegible] lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND Gaiters, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of [illegible] City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country buyers to-day.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Carrara marble statuary, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 560 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Catalogues at the auction-rooms, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 317 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., the general assortment of elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by the best Broadway makers, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, medallion, velvet, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace do., nearly new; centre and side tables, richly carved etageres, mirror backs; oil-paintings and Pastel's vases, Parian and other ornaments; sewing chairs, with fancy covers; bronze and ormolu chandeliers; rosewood suites, covered with fine hair-cloth; sofa, arm and parlor chairs; dining-room carved oak buffet chairs; extension dining tables, &c.; China and glassware, with a general assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c., including kitchen ware.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7 o'clock. Theological and miscellaneous library, being the entire collection of a clergyman, recently deceased, comprising a large number of valuable works in Theology and Divinity, and standard miscellaneous literature, &c. Many of them are of fine English editions. For particulars, see catalogue.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of assignees, without any reserve—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, (rain or shine,) the contents of the five-story residence No. 215 14th-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., consisting of velvet medallion carpets, splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in four colored satin; spring seat, easy and reception chairs; marble top centre and side tables, etageres, clocks, oil-paintings, vases, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and satin curtains, oak extension dining-table, chairs, buffet, sofas, lounges, rockers, sofa bed, mahogany and walnut cushioned chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet rugs, oil-cloths, together with a great variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, en suite; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring beds, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, crockery, China ware, cut-glass ware, elegant silver ware, ivory table cutlery, and many other articles not herein enumerated, but which may be found in catalogues at the sale. The above furniture is as good as new. Every lot will positively be sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 560 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of Modern Oil Paintings of the Belgian, Dutch, French and American schools, among which will be found a superb combination picture by Koek Koek and Eugene Verboekhoven, said to be the only one in this country; also, works by the following celebrated European artists: H. Merle, Carand, Lanfant de Metz, Halm, Van Severdonck, Movenhent, Monfallet, Hamman, Zimmerman, J. Noel, Deshayes, De Brakeleer, Schaps and others. The American school is represented by George H. Hall, L. R. Mignot, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, J. Williamson, D. Johnson, J. O. B. Inman, W. M. Brown, H. B. Brown and Hamilton. The particular attention of connoisseurs and others is called to this sale, as every painting is guaranteed, and comprises the finest collection offered at auction in many years.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, sofas, chairs, 3 suites painted chamber furniture, school desks, extension tables, bookcases, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M., 1 statuary marble fountain, cost $219; large French plate mantel mirror, mahogany piano, "Nunns & Clark, makers;" 2 sewing machines, 1 saddle.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSware, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots to suit City and country retailers, all kinds of white granite and common ware. Sale positive for cash, to close up consignments. Goods well packed for shipment.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, chandeliers, wardrobes, one rosewood piano.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $3,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 36 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 27 feet front; lot 27x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDINGS LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., with the buildings as far as completed. Apply to H. DAVID, No. 45 Renwick-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully, MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $[illegible], mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 600 cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 29, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the specified list in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, [illegible], vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so soiled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Presi.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
[illegible]
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clinton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 160 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brown stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 12 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,500. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 21 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $230 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 20 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depot of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 66 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—Large convenient house, surrounded by fruit, shade and ornamental trees; one acre garden and grounds; stable; every convenience a person can wish who does business in New-York and proposes to reside out of the City. Address R. F. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 35 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 39 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COTtage, with 2¼ acres, well improved, on Castleton Hill, Staten Island; unsurpassed for health and unexceptionable in all respects. Rent $700 per annum. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two-story and attic dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT AT CHATHAM AND MADISON, N. J.—Farm-houses—rent, $125, $150, $350, $800—one of them handsomely furnished. HENRY GEORGE, No. 105 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWO MINUTES' WALK from landing, two cottages, with gardens, containing eight rooms each. Rent $200. Inquire of N. Y. EMERY WHEEL CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 215½ West 23d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., *Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair*, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $600. Also, several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 6th-av., cor. 18th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 237 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE *of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av.* and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE ST. John Cottage, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead and Katonah Wood; position high, with extensive view; house of stone, with piazza on two sides; newly painted, papered and furnished, and suitable for a small family. Some three acres of land go with the house, and vegetables supplied during the Summer. Distance from Harlem Railroad and telegraph station, two miles; from New-York, 2½ hours. Rent $300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE CONvenient and desirable 3-story brick house, with the furniture, No. 170 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Board for the owner would be taken in part payment of the rent, if desired. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden, lawn, grounds, &c., in a rural and healthy location, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad and twelve miles from the City. Apply to JAMES B. EDWARDS, No. 377 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—A modern, well built, full house, desirably located. Preference given to the avenues and wide streets. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 138 Times Office, for one week.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GENTLEMAN desires practical instruction in photography, both for landscapes and portraits. State terms for instruction until perfect. Address PHOTOGRAPHY, Box No. 137 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 56 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce City testimonials as to character and ability; three years' reference from one place. Apply this day at No. 201 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress, or laundress; understands fluting and clear-starching; has lived seven years in her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; or would take care of children from 2 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT *young woman desires a situation to do light chamber*work and sewing; is a good operator; or would care children and do sewing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and sewer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and will assist at the washing; has lived for 10 years in her last place, and can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and laundress, or chamberwork and waitress; she can give the best of City reference from her last place; is willing to go in the country for the Summer with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 437 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is capable of doing housework in a small family. Call at No. 105 Forsyth-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted, in a small private family, in either of the above capacities, by a very conscientious girl; is fully experienced, and in neatness of person, manners and disposition, has not her superior as a servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by an American Protestant young girl 18 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer months; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 83 East 16th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., below the 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is very willing and obliging, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a respectable young woman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present employer's, 105 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 557 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-av., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City references. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., third floor, back room, between 1st-av. and Stuyvesant Park.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable American woman as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen, or would do general housework for a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would go with a family to the country; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, pastry, desserts, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, *a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in* all its branches—bread and pastry, all ways; can see to the dairy; has no objection to the country; can give six years' reference. Call at No. 39 8th-av., front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance to the country; best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 Canal-st., over the Hudson River Railroad office.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry cook wishes a situation in a private family in the City or country, in the above capacity; can give reference to certify from her last employer. Call at No. 280, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., for two days, over the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady suitable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing, or to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 509 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the millinery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 186 West 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Can be seen for this week, at 288 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; is perfectly acquainted with, and can discharge the duties satisfactorily; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 West 26th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game and French dishes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, jelly and blanc mange; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 25th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble person, with five years' recommendations, wishes a situation in the above capacity; she understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, &c. &c.; would assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as first-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; also, by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing; is fully competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 16th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Have no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The chambermaid has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, sisters, both in one house, one as first-class cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 10th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress; is a good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 19 Cabot-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference given. Call at No. 666 6th-av., 1st floor, between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook and a *first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from where she has* lived four years. Call at No. 128 West 29th-st.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook and to do general housework. Inquire at No. 110 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough laundress; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Welsh woman as cook or laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 180 Allen-st., first floor, in rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 6 West 31st-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity. M. F. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,) No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash, and iron, for a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employers; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 483 2d-av., near 28th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork or laundry; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; no objection to do housework; City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 64 Barrow-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 66 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable and efficient young woman, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. Refers to the Theological Seminary, 20th-st., near 9th-av., east end, at Professor Johnson's.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; or chamberwork or waiting. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 East 29th-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A New-England lady of intelligence and refinement a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family; will consider it a duty to study the interest and happiness of the family circle; references exchanged. Call, for one week, at No. 5 Hammond-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Call at No. 463 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; is capable of doing any kind of fine washing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 291 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 54 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as laundress; would like to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at 127 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted in private family, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid; who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present place for three days at No. 11 West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; can do fluting and fine work thoroughly; is a good chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; washes and irons for a lady and child; quick at the needle; wages $6 a month; any part of the country. Call at No. 104 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 60 East Houston-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

A GOOD AND EFFICIENT NURSE, NOT seasick, wishes to engage with a family going to England, to take care of children during the voyage; no compensation required beyond the payment of her passage. Address Box No. 2,400 Post Office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to ironing baby's robes; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years and a half. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who understands all kinds of sewing and to take charge of children; six years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 4 East 31st-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as competent seamstress by a young English woman, or would take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is neat and obliging, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address ADVERTISER, near house, No. 144 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress, in a private family, by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to City or country; prefers a home to high wages; has good City reference. Send to No. 169 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 12 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 West 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waitress and to do chamberwork, or would go as nurse and seamstress; has the best City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—Are several excellent private families for employers' ladies to engage their servants by themselves; also, regular selection of good, civil, capable help to suit all; several females in attendance, and [illegible]. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FREE OF CHARGE, FREE OF CHARGE.—First-class servants in every capacity for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good places always ready for good servants.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER of first-class girls for all branches of work for City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 148 Grand-st. Wanted, this day, a number of girls as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, general housework, &c., to fill situations now ready.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL CLERK, &c.—A young married man, from the country, a practical surveyor, employed evenings only, as an accountant of real estate, [illegible] employment, either permanent or temporary. Books posted, and partnership accounts adjusted. City and country reference. Address A. Y. W., Box No. 182 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any [illegible] business, by a young man, who can give the best of reference. Address WORKER, care of Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, or assistant, or as salesman in a wholesale grocery store, by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address GROCER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, 132 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or salesman in a wholesale dry goods house, by an experienced man, who can give the best of City reference. Address ENERGETIC, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; also, will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his present employer, who is parting with him in consequence of parting with his horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 4 East 20th-st., or a note addressed to H. D., No. 12 East 19th-st. will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, AS COACHMAN, a situation, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, having had many years' experience both in England and this country. Can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock this day at No. 213 Fulton-st., or address D. L. C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist in gardening if required; can be seen for two days at No. 406 West 16th-st. Call or address for two days C. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man who perfectly understands his business as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has lived five years in his last place. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 124 Times Office. The best of reference given.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by an experienced man, a situation in the above capacity; has seven years' reference from his last employer; understands the care and treatment of horses to perfection; can be seen for three days. Address [illegible] No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen by applying as above to A. M. SEE.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 187 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, either in City or country, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a good, careful driver, an experienced groom, and is willing and obliging. Has good City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, No. 5 Ludlow-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is a good driver; has the best of references. Address C. M., Box No. 208 Times Office, or call at Bradley's livery stable, corner 15th-st. and 4th-av.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, single man, American, wants a situation as foreman on some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 11 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man, (small family,) who has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references as to character and capability. Address, or call on, F. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 11 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, trees and vines, the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of horses or other stock. Address B. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation, as waiter, in a private family, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the highest recommendations from the first families in town. A note addressed to J. M. C., Box No. 202 New-York *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced man, who can produce the best of recommendations from his last employer; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 215 Broadway, fourth story.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife are anxious to find a situation in the country; the man as gardener, and would mind a horse, cow, &c.; the woman as cook, &c.; they are honest and respectable and have good recommendations. Address HELP, Box No. 220 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH or American woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and who has an unexceptionable reference as to her capability, honesty and tidiness. The place is eight miles from the City. The family consists of three persons, and there is hot and cold water in the house. Apply at No. 1 East 41st-st., corner of 5th-av., on Thursday, May 29, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS COOK IN A family of three persons; must have good references; will be required to do general housework, washing and ironing, and to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 70 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron. Also, a girl to take care of children. English, Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 168 South 1st-st., corner of 6th, Williamsburgh.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A CAPABLE AND experienced woman, as cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a private family which is to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, with recommendations, in the morning, before 12 o'clock, at No. 39 Park-av., Murray Hill, between 36th and 37th sts.

AN ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, an assistant gardener. A single man can have a good situation by applying to W. ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 4 John-st. English or Scotch preferred.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waitress. City reference required. Apply at No. 139 5th-av.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Brokers' Board, for a permanent situation in an established stock house in this City. Address B. N. H., Box No. 179 Times Office, stating references and full particulars.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a single man, to work a small farm 30 miles from the City, and willing to make himself generally useful. First-class references will be required. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 275 Spring-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT NO. 30 Greene-st.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT NO. 12 Vandewater-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., [illegible] Brooklyn, New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for [illegible] change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 [illegible], between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., daily.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on favorable terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, [illegible] W. HUNTING, [illegible], N. Y.

$10,000 WANTED, IN A PERMANENT staple manufacture, with large profits and unlimited demand. Parties having money [illegible] to New-York preferred. Investigation will be found satisfactory. Principals only address N. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER GENERAL OR special, with a large cash capital, in an old established domestic commission house in this City, having an extensive and very desirable business. Address W., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; [illegible] unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 25 FEET, TO LET, at No. 85 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low. Inquire 9 to 11 A. M. of [illegible] NEWCOMB, No. 82 East Broadway.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE of goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on [illegible], to No. [illegible] Park-place, from No. [illegible] LIBERTY-ST. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF GREENE & [illegible]-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. [illegible] Water-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE DE F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 48 and 49 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.: [illegible]

Regular Sale MONDAY, June 2, at 12½ o'clock.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall-st., New-York. Quartermasters' Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advances upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 370 BROADWAY, New-York, May 28, 1862. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 2 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

[illegible] BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876." Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, [illegible] THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by [illegible] of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible]. [illegible] will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876. [illegible] ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: [illegible] Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad [illegible] In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 30th day of May, 1862. A. C. FLAGG, JOHN WILKINSON, Receivers. New-York, May 28, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: James W. Otis, Thomas [illegible], Richard W. [illegible], Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Daniel B. [illegible], Charles [illegible], William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, Wyllis Blackstone, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill, John Auchincloss, Oliver S. Carter, Andrew Ritchie, William Barton, Oliver H. Shepard, James E. Johnston, Sidney Brooks. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: C. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Webb, Robert Ford, D. B. Stanford, James T. Sanford, Thos. M. Shepard, Adam Norrie, D. P. Griffith, Howard Mather. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. H. Marshall was unanimously reelected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862. NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-street. [illegible] the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. E. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupons of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid. Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862. EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862. The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 2d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The polls to be opened from 3 to 6 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 3, both inclusive. By order, C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 28, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 24, 1862. A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the [illegible] inst. [illegible] W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year [illegible] at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $35,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half-yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1, La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton & Sweet and J. B. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 3 (seven) per cent., dating from the [illegible] (Feb. 12, 1861,) to the 1st of June, [illegible] on the 1st of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICERS' PAY ROLLS, COMMISSARY [illegible] Ordnance and Contractors' claims [illegible] United States and New-York State claims [illegible] purchased on liberal terms by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June [illegible] at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 29th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of [illegible] Transfer books will be closed from the 20th [illegible] R. BUCK, Cashier.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] FIFTY PER CENT. to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 10th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company. A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound. Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government. Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846–7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 32 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. [illegible] and Engine Company No. [illegible]; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. [illegible]; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. [illegible]; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. [illegible]; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. [illegible]; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. [illegible], Hose Company No. 30, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 36, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia. Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 2, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing, 1,200 SADDLE-HORSES. To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high. MARES EXCLUDED. All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose. Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable. Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract. Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 16 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. 500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the name of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing to the Schuylkill Arsenal: 500 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck. 300 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck. 500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck. Also, 25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June. Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, inst., for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street; and Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street. Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board. Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN T. PLASS and WM. L. MILLER, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., was dissolved April 26, 1862, by mutual consent, WM. L. MILLER being duly authorized to settle all business appertaining to the said firm. NOTICE.—The machinist business will hereafter be continued, as heretofore, by J. T. PLASS, at Nos. 98, 98 and 100 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York, where all orders will be executed with fidelity and dispatch. J. T. PLASS.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P. PEABODY'S PATENT PILE-PIPE.—An entirely new invention, recently patented, for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every Physician to whom it has been submitted. Can be had of all druggists. THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 26 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF the Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris, and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is actually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. E. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 24 [illegible]-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages [illegible]. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECTURER on Parental Physiology; office No. [illegible] Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606 New-York City. DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McCAY, Cracker Baker, No. 212 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 21 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens' Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 2¾ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLES. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 442 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4. EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25. CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2. ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9. SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST. FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER. THE STEAMSHIP MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back: [illegible] Third-class ... 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows: CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, May 31. KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, June 7. CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, June 14. and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin ... $75. Steerage ... $30. First cabin to London ... 80. Steerage to London ... 33. First cabin to Paris ... 85. Steerage to Paris ... 38. First cabin to Hamburg ... 85. Steerage to Hamburg ... 35. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31. Price of passage in First Cabin ... $95 to $135. According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal. Third Cabin ... [illegible]. With very superior accommodations. Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement. No berth secured until paid for. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will sail from her present anchorage at 1¼ o'clock A. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, 31st inst. All baggage not required on the voyage, to be marked "below," and sent on board the steamboat George Birkbeck, at Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY. All steerage passengers are requested to be on board on FRIDAY, before 5 P. M. Steamboats will leave Pier No. 4 and the foot of Canal-st., North River, at 6 and 7 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, to convey passengers to the ship. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, For the Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21. Passage money to Nassau ... $45. Passage money to Havana ... 60. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS. From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot. GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.		LEAVE FLUSHING.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	5 A. M.	1 P. M.
7 A. M.	4 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.
8 A. M.	5 P. M.	8 A. M.	5 P. M.
9 A. M.	6 P. M.	9 A. M.	6 P. M.
10½ A. M.	7 P. M.	10 A. M.	7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 7 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo. 8 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville. 12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M. Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement, same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual. C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't. Worcester. E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 6 P. M., for Hempstead. On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 6:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black; flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY CASKS GUANO WILL BE sold for storage on May 29, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Avenue A and 23d and 24th sts. W. R. FINCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY, May 30. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. Reappearance of HERMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR. The managers and directresses of the French Benevolent Society of the ladies of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL beg leave to announce that M. Hermann has, in the most generous manner, tendered their society a GRAND BENEFIT, On FRIDAY NIGHT, May 30. On this occasion M. HERMANN Will give one of his WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES, Which have for the last eight months, in all parts of the country, produced the greatest furore. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Reserved seats ... $1 00. Admission ... 50. The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, at the Academy of Music; Schirmer & Beer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN. BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MISS BATEMAN, THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE. Mr. ADAMS has the honor to announce that Miss BATEMAN has kindly consented to appear in TWO OF HER GREATEST CHARACTERS on this occasion. THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, Will be given the successful drama of ROSA GREGORIO; Or, THE CORSICAN VENDETTA. Miss BATEMAN as ROSA GREGORIO. J. W. Wallack, Jr. as Albert de Sommerville. Edwin Adams as Antonio. And the whole company. Beside which, the 4th and 5th acts of THE HUNCHBACK. JULIA ... Miss BATEMAN. Master Walter ... J. W. Wallack, Jr. Sir Thomas Clifford ... Edwin Adams. And a fine cast in all. Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. E. Mollenhauer. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, BENEFIT OF J. W. WALLACK, Jr. Miss BATEMAN in two characters. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Adams, and the entire company.

WALLACK'S. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT SEASON. MR. WALLACK begs to state to the patrons of his theatre, and the public generally, that the present season will terminate on Monday, the 9th of June, consequently the plays already announced are each for the LAST TIME. TO-NIGHT, (Thursday) LAST NIGHT of the great standard comedy, in five acts, by Colman, author of the "Poor Gentleman," "Heir at Law," &c., JOHN BULL, With the following [admirable] distribution of the characters: Hon. Tom Shuffleton ... Mr. Lester Wallack. Job Thornberry ... Mr. Blake. Peregrine ... Mr. Charles Fisher. Dennis Brulgruddery ... Mr. Mark Smith. Dan ... Mr. Young. Sir Simon Rochdale ... Mr. Moore. Frank Rochdale ... Mr. Floyd. John Burr ... Mr. G. Holland. Mary Thornberry ... Mrs. Hoey. Lady Caroline Braymore ... Miss Morant. Mrs. Brulgruddery ... Mrs. Vernon. FRIDAY—Last Night of ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. SATURDAY—Miss Henriques' benefit (only night) TIME WORKS WONDERS. MONDAY—Mr. M. Smith's benefit, last night of the LOVE CHASE. TUESDAY—Last night of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. WEDNESDAY—Only night of WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. THURSDAY—Last night CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE. FRIDAY—Last time EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

WALLACK'S. MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES Begs to inform her friends and the public that her FIRST BENEFIT Since her first appearance on the stage will take place on SATURDAY, May 31, On which occasion will be presented, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's five-act Comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS. Cast to the entire strength of the splendid company. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S. Mr. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT. MONDAY, June 2. Eighth and last time of the LOVE CHASE. Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Seventh week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. STELLA ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, whose superb vocalization has created a complete FURORE OF ADMIRATION. ANNETTI GALETTI, the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day. Mr. Peter Richings as Dr. Mathanasius. New Scenery, Novel Mechanism, Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances, Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra. The spectacle will be produced EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS—SECOND WEEK. THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-PLAYERS, Will continue their concerts EVERY EVENING this week, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. A Grand Matinée SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee, Director and Manager ... Fox. PETER THE GREAT. THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH. ZEMBUCA.

RAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER. HIS ONLY SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS IN THIS CITY DURING THE PRESENT SEASON. HIS SECOND ENTERTAINMENT, COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, May 29. HOW TO BREAK IN AND TAME THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES. A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT Previous to his first entertainment, WILL TAKE ON THIS OCCASION HIS SECOND LESSON. Price of tickets, 50 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra; reserved seats on the platform, $1 each. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; Sibell's, Wall-st., and the principal hotels. At particular request, MR. J. S. RAREY Will give ONE GRAND AFTERNOON'S PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK. Positively his last appearance in New-York.

A CARD.—PROF. JNO. W. S. HOWS, UNDER the auspices of several friends, announces a READING at CLINTON HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock precisely. Selections from MERCHANT OF VENICE, KING LEAR, THE PICKWICK PAPERS, with (by desire) POE'S BELLS. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING. GREAT SWEEPSTAKES. On THURSDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stake of $800—mile heats, best three in five to wagons. James D. McMann names g. g. Edward Eddy; D. Pfifer names bl. m. Sunnyside; S. McLaughlin names s. m. Widow Macree. Cars will leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every few minutes and South Ferry every hour. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, May 30. Purse, $100. Mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness. S. Brooks names g. g. What Is It. S. McLaughlin names s. g. Nimble Dick. D. Pfifer names b. g. James Lynch. D. Sullivan names s. m. Gila. H. Woodruff names s. m. Lady Emma. Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the Course. Fare reduced to ten cents. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 55 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A STABLE OR PART OF A STABLE for one horse and carriage, between 5th and 7th avs., and between 40th and 50th sts. Any gentleman having spare room will please address D. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES, FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 34 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. GRAND GALA WEEK! NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA! Romantic and sensational, with New Scenery, Music, &c., entitled ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN; OR, THE SEVEN [illegible]. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, EVERY EVENING AT 7½ TO 8. It is produced by the entire strength of the Company. MLLE. RICHENEA, a beautiful and accomplished vocalist, appears in a popular song at each performance. LITTLE BOBBY, ONLY 6 YEARS OLD, The Champion Jig Dancer of the world. COMMODORE NUTT! The smallest man of his age in the world. The renowned $30,000 NUTT! at all hours, and at intervals gives a VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES, songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c. Also to be seen at all hours THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va. THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts. GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED. Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of THURSDAY, June 5. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as one hundred of the most beautiful babies [illegible] engaged, beside twins, triplets and fat babies.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Doors open at 7¼, to begin at 8 o'clock. TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) MAY 29, and every night this week. The performance will commence with the favorite Drama, the OLD GUARD. Haversack (first appearance in 10 years) Mr. J. [illegible]. Lord Beauville ... Mr. [illegible]. Henry ... Mr. [illegible]. Rawson ... Mr. [illegible]. Servant ... Mr. [illegible]. Melanie ... Miss [illegible]. Lady Beauville ... Miss [illegible]. To conclude with the BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE ELVES, OR, THE STATUE BRIDE. NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY, including the GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE OF THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, IN THE ELFIN BOWER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. J. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—MARY C. PORTER, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of Giles W. Porter, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY PORTER, Harriet Williams, Giles Porter, Ann Eliza Porter, William C. Porter, Caroline E. [illegible], James L. Porter, Mary Groesbeck, wife of Abraham Groesbeck, Emma Groesbeck, wife of David Groesbeck, Caroline E. Williams, [illegible], and Henry J. Williams and Adelaide Williams, defendants. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, and bearing date April [illegible], 1862, notice is hereby given to all creditors or other persons having any claim or demand against Giles W. Porter, deceased, or against his estate, or Mary C. Porter, as executrix thereof, to present and exhibit the same, with the claims or demands before me, the Referee named in said order, at my office, No. [illegible] State-street, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order, and of any distribution of the said estate. ALBANY, May 17, 1862. ISAAC EDWARDS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, [illegible] to wit: That any person who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the [illegible] day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862. JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners. New-York, May 27, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given, that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners. New-York, May 23, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhattan, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862. EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell,) DAVID McDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862. JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, [illegible] Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 21, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice. GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, CHARLES J. CHIPP, ISAAC DAYTON, Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT L. G. PULVER is no longer in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and no debts of his contracting will be paid by them. A. BARMORE, President. NEW-YORK, May 28, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL, or to subscribe, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type superseded [illegible] ordered by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MODEL high-pressure steam-engine (walking beam) and boiler, good for schools or amateur machinists. Will be sold cheap. Apply to H. SHLARBAUM, optician, No. 299 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENGINE OF [illegible] OR [illegible] inch cylinder, or the castings. Answers received from City or country. Address ENGINE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Exercising the Functions of Commander-in-Chief.

Important Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Providing for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

WASHINGTON AGAIN QUIET.

Washington is quiet again to-day. We have had [illegible] of importance from any quarter. It is understood, however, that official intelligence has been received from Gens. McCLELLAN and HALLECK, indicating that everything is progressing favorably, and that the complete success of both Generals is beyond peradventure. It is believed that HALLECK has no intention of bringing on an engagement immediately, for he states that delay weakens the enemy; that desertions and sickness among the rebels increase every day, and that the statement that BEAUREGARD's army is hard up for forage and rations is fully confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The President has fully assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. No movement is made in either branch of the service without his knowledge. Indeed, it is asserted that every dispatch sent to the officers in command is first submitted to him.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

The details of BANKS' retreat come in slowly, but go to establish the admirable character of the movement. Gen. SHIELDS, famous for his retreats, is reported to have spoken of the performance in the most complimentary manner.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination by a Special Board, of STEVENS' Battery, as an efficient means of naval defence. They think that for this purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to the recent improvements in naval warfare. As the Secretary believes it was the intention of Congress to apply the nearly $800,000 heretofore appropriated, upon the battery according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

GEN. SIGEL.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL entertained Gen. SIGEL at dinner this evening at WILLARD's Hotel. Among the invited guests were Representatives HAIGHT, HORTON, COBB, PERRY, SMITH and FRANK BLAIR. Gen. SIGEL, in response to a complimentary toast, spoke briefly, and in earnest denunciation of the rebellion. Other happy speeches were made, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all present. During the day, Gen. SIGEL visited the halls of Congress, and was introduced to many of the Senators and Representatives.

COLLECTOR OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Senate had a brief Executive Session to-day. Prof. HEDRICK, who was expelled from North Carolina for his Fremont campaign, and who is at present connected with the Patent Office, was confirmed as Collector for the port of Beaufort, in that State.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House to-day, Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected, and to postpone its consideration to Wednesday next. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. BLAIR moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 62; Nays, 66. Mr. EDWARDS moved to adjourn. Lost, Yeas, 1; Nays, 136. Mr. PORTER moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 63; Nays, 77. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN to lay the motion of Mr. PORTER on the table, it was determined in the negative—Yeas, 60; Nays, 72. The bill was then postponed.

AN EFFORT TO ADJOURN OVER.

An effort will be made, to-morrow, in the House, to adjourn over to Monday next.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

The Fugitive Slave question has not been agitated here for the past few days. As it stands, the Military Governor claims to have and exercises control over all fugitives, returning all belonging to loyal masters, and extending military protection to those owned by secession sympathizers. The President has given no official opinion on the subject, but is believed to indorse the course pursued by Gen. WADSWORTH, at the same time evincing a desire to avoid a conflict between the military and civil power.

BOUNTY MONEY AND PENSIONS.

It is to the discredit of Congress, that after its session of nearly six months' duration, no provision has been made for paying the bounty money and pensions directed to be secured to our brave volunteers and their families by the act of July last. There are now on file at the War Department upward of ten thousand applications for relief under that act, and by the neglect of Congress, hundreds of widows and orphans throughout the loyal States are reduced to actual suffering. A Committee is in the City to-day urging the passage of Mr. FESSENDEN's bill, wherein an appropriation of five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, for the payment of the bounty to the families of volunteers, is proposed, may receive early and favorable attention.

SURVEYOR ANDREWS.

Surveyor ANDREWS, of New-York, is here on business connected with his office.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steamer *South Carolina*:

Commander, John Almy, detached from the New-York yard; Acting Master, T. D. Brower, detached from the *Minnesota*; Acting Master Frederick F. Bowry; Lieut. O. W. Stanton ordered to gunboat *Tioga*; Lieut. W. H. Macomb to command the gunboat *Genesee*; Lieut. W. H. Dana ordered to the gunboat *Tennessee*; Past Master James Fulton, ordered to the *Adirondack*; S. H. Fish, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding for duty; Acting Master W. P. Randall, late of the *Cumberland*, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct, and ordered to gunboat *Port Royal*; Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson, ordered to the *Housatonic*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

The Vice-President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish such information at present.

Also, the message from the President, received by the House, yesterday, and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of, certain counties was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), presented a number of petitions for a Bankrupt Act.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union), presented a memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, in reference to the division of that State, and also the Constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges, agriculture and mechanics' arts was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) spoke against it as injurious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation and preventing many of the benefits of the Homestead bill.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. WILSON's amendment to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER seemed to think it strange that any one should argue against this tax. Instead of encouraging liquor sellers, it imposed such persons to double penalty in the States where such sale is prohibited.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought instead of this giving any privilege, it would tend to root out a great many small dealers, and, in fact, aid the cause of temperance.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HALE said they had an entirely prohibitory law in New-Hampshire, but he did not believe there was ever two-thirds as much liquor habitually sold in the town where he lived as there was to-day under this law, and the people of that town were quite as orderly as the rest of mankind.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected. Yeas, HARRIS, POMEROY, WILMOT, WILSON (Mass.,) WILSON—5, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session. After a few moments spent therein the doors were opened, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as a new section:

"That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person under the laws of any State, shall be taxed on account of such person so claimed, the sum of ten dollars."

He contended that such a tax could be laid without anyway recognizing the offensive doctrine that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on persons.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that slaves were persons, and were entitled to the rights of persons, and as such they could not be taxed in this way, and certainly the Senator from Massachusetts would not propose to tax them as property; besides, if he undertook to collect such a tax, it would only fall on the loyal men of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indirect attempt at emancipation. He was willing to meet the question of emancipation openly when the time comes; and if he believed the Union could not be preserved without emancipation, he would support the President in emancipation. The only practical way to tax a large portion of the South was to tax cotton.

On the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to be in the language of the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, (SIMMONS,) "That an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, corporation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years, whose service or labor, for a term of years or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society making such claim, and of their goods, chattles and lands; but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labor so claimed, or their service or labor be sold for the purpose of collecting such tax. It further provides that this tax shall not apply to the service due to parents.

Mr. SUMNER replying to Mr. SHERMAN, said we might as well tax the slaveholders as the auctioneer, or any other employment. The slaveholder's employment is to make the slave work. They are auctioneers in human liberty; brokers in human rights, and jugglers in human sufferings.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not reply to the Senator's denunciation of slaveholders. Though he abhorred and opposed Slavery, he believed the slaveholders had Constitutional rights, and he did not use such language about them. But this was simply a proposition to tax slaves, therefore we must tax them as property, for we could not tax them as persons. Yet the indirect effect of this amendment would be for a small amount of money to recognize slaves as property. If he wanted to tax the South, cotton was the element by which he could do it. He would not degrade the slave who was invested by Almighty God, to the level of a brute, for a paltry tax. He would not stigmatize the whole class of men as "jugglers in human suffering," or other opprobrious epithets. Though he believed the tendency of slaves was to degrade the masters, yet there were many gentlemanly, courteous, patriotic men among slaveholders. Some of the most courteous men he ever met were slaveholders. He offered an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, the proposition of a tax of one cent per pound on cotton.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was in favor of a tax on both cotton and slaves, and should vote for both if he could, and therefore hoped the tax on cotton would not be pressed as a substitute for the tax on slaves. Those persons who have assailed the Government should not be allowed to escape from the burden imposed by the war.

Mr. POMEROY asked if he would tax anything that he did not protect.

Mr. KING said that so long as the slaveholder remained loyal, they had ample protection under the laws. He was in favor of having all protection given which was accorded by the laws of the country, and in favor of having all laws of the country executed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) asked what the Senator thought of those persons in New-York who resisted the Fugitive Slave law? Were they good citizens or not?

Mr. KING was astonished that the Senator should ask such a question. If he knew New-York as he (KING) knew it, he would not come here and talk about her citizens resisting that law.

Mr. SUMNER said this was not a tax on slaves, but on the slaves' masters. The Senator from Ohio divided his speech into two heads, one a eulogy on the slave-masters, and the other a plea for a tax on cotton. JEFFERSON said that all commerce between master and slave was but a boisterous passion, and Col. MASON said that every slaveholder was a petty tyrant. If men continue to uphold an institution which violates all human rights, we must expect no soft words. If the Senator from Ohio chooses to sound their eulogies, he could not follow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he looked at this matter simply as a matter of dollars and cents, and a denunciation on one side and a eulogy on the other had nothing to do with the question. The simple question is, have we a right to tax them according to the Constitution. Of this he had no doubt at all. The slaveholder has peculiar privileges, and a large amount of the property of some States is in slaves, and he saw no reason why they should not be taxed for these peculiar privileges.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment that the tax herein prescribed shall not be levied or collected in any State where the system of gradual emancipation may have been adopted at the time of collection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, according to the Constitution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Wednesday next, the motion made by him yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Monday, rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. PORTER's resolution on the table.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Disagreed to by three majority.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the House adjourn. Negatived nearly unanimously.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Negatived, 14 majority.

Mr. HOLMAN's motion to lay that of Mr. PORTER to postpone on the table was disagreed to, 60 to 72.

Mr. PORTER's motion was adopted.

The Speaker stated that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken up next Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made, perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill passed—97 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a board of Tax-Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the Commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or district, shall have established the military authority throughout any parish or district or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax, and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made for the redemption of land if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not taken part in, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the rebellion he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may, under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps. The preemption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase the hospital in the District of Columbia, known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reviewed the Democratic address recently issued, which, while it assaulted the Government, contained not a word against the rebellion, the prime movers in which were Democrats—the WARWICKS who made and unmade Presidents, with the aid of their Northern allies. It came with a bad grace to talk about the loyalty of the Democratic party, and the maintenance of the Constitution [illegible]

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

An Explanation of the Reason Why It Was Done—Official Report of Commodore Tatnall.

Following is the report of Commodore TATNALL to the rebel Secretary of the Navy:

"RICHMOND, May 14, 1862.

"SIR: In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James River, as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

"Gen. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island at Sewall's Point and their guns to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but stated that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to act independently.

On the 7th inst. Commodore HOLLINS reached Norfolk, with orders from you to communicate with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the *Virginia*, under the present aspect of things.

We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th; but, on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked the Sewall's Point Battery, and I left immediately with the *Virginia* to defend it.

We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron-clad steamers *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, shelling the battery. We passed the battery, and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the *Minnesota* and *Vanderbilt*, which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gun-shot, the enemy ceased firing, and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the *Virginia*, until the shells from the Rip Raps passed over her.

The *Virginia* was then placed at her moorings near Sewall's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. ANDERSON and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. HUGER, who was too unwell to attend himself; and of the navy, myself, Commodore HOLLINS, and Capts. STERRETT and LEE, Commander RICHARD L. JONES, and Lieuts. AP. CATESBY JONES and J. PEMBROKE JONES.

The opinion was unanimous that the *Virginia* was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk, and thus afford time to remove the public property.

On the next day at 10 o'clock A. M., we observed from the *Virginia* that the flag was not flying on the Sewall's Point Battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I dispatched Lieut. J. P. JONES, the Flag Lieutenant, to Craney Island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on Bay shore, and were marching rapidly on Norfolk; that Sewall's Point Battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk, to confer with Gen. HUGER and Capt. LEE. He found the Navy-yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that Gen. HUGER and all the other officers of the army had also left—that the enemy were within half a mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender.

On returning to the ship he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

It was now 7 o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the *Virginia*.

The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

This the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, and his chief assistant, Mr. WRIGHT, had asserted again and again; and on the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore HOLLINS and Capt. STERRETT, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands having been called on deck, I stated to them the condition of thing, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defence of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the First Lieutenant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore on each side was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the First and Flag-Lieutenants, to save the crew for future service by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship.

There is no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland in the vicinity of Craney Island as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore and aft for upward of an hour, blew up a little before 5 on the morning of the 11th.

We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is that they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not have been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

My acknowledgments are due to the First Lieutenant, A. P. CATESBY JONES, for his untiring exertions and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing for the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and everything was conducted with the most perfect order.

To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skilful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

I presume that a Court of Inquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant,
JOSIAH TATNALL, Flag-officer Com'g.
Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of Navy."

Arrival of the Hibernian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 28.

The steamer *Hibernian* arrived at Father Point at 8½ P. M., with 46 cabin and 323 steerage passengers. May 23, lat. 50° N., lon. 29° W., signaled *St. Andrew*.

MEXICO AND HAVANA.

Rumors of Hostilities Between the French and Mexicans.

The Raid of Rebels into Chihuahua.

Effect of Secretary Seward's Circular on Events in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Since my last letter by the *Roanoke* no intelligence of importance has arrived from Mexico, and we are all on the tip-toe of expectation to see whether the cohorts of the would-be modern Cæsar have had a triumphal march to the capital, or whether the Mexicans have proved their title to be freemen. Secretary SEWARD's circular of last March, which the journals here have published, has filled every South American with joy. They now realize who are their true friends and natural allies, and anxiously watch for the day when the United States Government, freed from the perversity of its unnatural children, shall sternly say "Stand back," to the "monarchs" of Europe. The circular, too, has fallen like a thunderbolt on all the enemies of civil and religious liberty. We now hear it said that the French will not press matters, will probably enter into discussion, &c., &c., all which means that they dread they will have to pay the piper when President LINCOLN has a little time to spare. In the meantime, whilst waiting for news, we have rumors in abundance—the last said to have come from Matamoros, affirming a defeat of the French near the capital. SANTA ANNA is also preparing to enter the scene. His son arrived here from St. Thomas, *en route* to Mexico.

At Vera Cruz, on the 10th, the reactionists were preparing to send out an expedition of 200 soldiers toward the coast of Alvarado, in order to second the revolt against JUAREZ. They were already on board the Mexican steamer *Constitution*, but when it was about to start the engineer was arrested, it having been discovered that he intended to disable the engine at the moment of combat.

It is said that the French have entered Puebla, and are going on for Mexico, for they had arrived at the bridge of Tesmelucan, twelve leagues beyond that city.

A special dispatch had arrived on the 11th, at Vera Cruz, with the news that MARQUEZ and MEJIA had attacked the Liberals in Amozoc, while the French assailed their rear. It is said that 15,000 Liberals, commanded by DOBLADO and GONZALES ORTEGA, were totally dispersed. But this notice wants confirmation.

Negroes, mestizoes, Indians and whites were applying to the Spanish consulate, claiming to be subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, and asking to be considered as such; all this on account of their dread of the conscription. A person writes, "I have seen an Indian of unmixed race solemnly declare that his *papa* was a Spaniard."

The French were delivering up the Custom-house to the Almontist employes. The Spanish and English Consuls have protested, demanding that the French should take charge of it.

I mentioned in my last letter that the Pacific States of Mexico had been invaded by some of the Secessionists of Texas or the Mesilla Valley, who sometimes on their own hook, sometimes in alliance with Mexicans, are playing fine games in that distracted country. The *Veracruzano* of the 9th, says, under the heading "Invasion of the State of Chihuahua:"

"On the 27th of February, among the mines of Corralitos, and in Janos, (canton of Galeana,) one hundred and thirty men presented themselves; they were armed, and were Mexicans and Americans of the South, under the command of Col. BELLER, proceeded from the Mesilla Valley, and had left there to attack the Unionists of New-Mexico. This force suddenly penetrated into the Mexican territory, levelled the houses and occupied the roofs of others, saying that they came to pursue the 'Apaches,' and BELLER has declared that there is no boundary line with relation to the savage tribes who ravage the two frontiers. It is thought that the Confederates have been routed by the New-Mexican forces at Valverde, and that this is the true motive for the invasion of BELLER. These events have delayed the sending of the contingent of Chihuahua to New-Leon. Besides, there was amongst the authorities and people of Chihuahua a great repugnance to submit to the command of Messrs. VIDAURRI and COMONFORT. This last paragraph must be read with a grain of salt, for the Vera Cruz papers are now in the interest of ALMONTE, NAPOLEON, and the unholy alliance of traitors, liberty-haters, and lovers of royal hardware, as GARIBALDI styles the gew-gaws which grave-looking men have stitched to their coats. However, let us return to our sheep; I only mean let us go on with the subject, and no allusion to Mr. WELLER or BELLER and his friends, who took a walk after the battle of Valverde just across the line, which was merely a wise precaution. But here he or his friends are again. Invasion of New-Leon. One hundred and twenty Americans of the South have assaulted the town of Piedras Negras. Forces have marched to repel them. This is a confirmation of what I mentioned in my last."

By the arrival of a Spanish schooner we have news from Yucatan up to the 28th of April. The newspaper *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, mentions that on the 27th the State Legislature closed their sessions. Their deliberations turned principally upon the formation of the Constitution, upon the municipal laws, the administration of justice, the Congressional rules and laws of elections. They also terminated the debates upon the responsibility of judges, of secondary education and the suppression of judicial costs.

According to the latest reports of the civil and military Governors of Valladolid, Tzamal, Ticul, Espita and Tixinin, made to the Secretary's Office, order had not been disturbed in the places mentioned, nor yet in their jurisdictions. The same report as to quietude can be made of the capital.

The speech pronounced by the Provisional Governor TRESOTAN, on closing the Legislature, contains nothing remarkable. The state of the country, he observes, is certainly not flattering, worn out by the continual revolutions that it has suffered, it requires some years to recover its immense losses; the public revenues are not sufficient by a great deal to accomplish the objects for which they are intended. * * * The situation of the State, then, is not at all agreeable; the people are loaded with taxes, and the public officials hardly receive, and that slowly a part of their respective salaries.

Reform in religious matters had in Yucatan the same radical character as in the rest of the Mexican Republic. Whilst the Congress declared by a law that the spiritual parentage between the baptiser and baptized is not a legal reason for excuses or refusals, the municipality of the Capital resolved to declare that the bishop of the diocese, the citizen JOSE MARIA GUERRA, ought to be banished from the State as a disturber of public order.

What gave occasion to this resolution, more proper if proceeding from the State authorities than from a municipality, was a sort of riot which happened during the last Easter week, on account of the usual processions having been suspended. The Bishop did not wish to submit to the authority of the civil power under which he is placed by the Constitution with regard to religious ceremonies, and as the processions could not go out without permission of the Government they were suppressed.

The Merida paper, *El Espiritu Nacional*, censures on this account religious processions, advising the Catholics to content themselves with rendering their homage to the Divinity in the churches, but yet contradicts itself, adding the following lines: "However, there are certain processions that interest in such a manner, that affect in so lively a manner, the Christian heart, that so soften and sweeten the mind, that so delightfully revive the faith and hope of a Catholic, that we shall always see them with humble and ardent devotion."

A dispute which threatened a duel, although with heavy cannon in lieu of pistols, recently arose from the seizure of a vessel by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, when the Captain of the *Petrovila*, Spanish war steamer, demanded its restitution on the ground of being captured in Cuban waters; this the American officer roundly refused, and to the threats of the other to fire, invited him to do so. Upon this the *Petrovila* returned to Havana for further orders, but the cloud has passed off.

The sugar crop has been a pretty fair one, although the long dry season diminished the yield [illegible]. There are warehoused in the two ports of Havana and Matanzas [illegible], last year, at this date, there were but 316,[illegible], and still less the year before. With respect to prices during the past week there were several sales of No. 12 at 6½ to 7 reals; superior white, 10½ to 11½ reals. In cotton (for this is now a cotton port, and handsome profits have been made by some adventurous firms) the buyers are rather cooler, owing to the taking of New-Orleans and Yorktown, but the sellers insist that the more the National troops succeed in taking Southern ports, the less cotton will be sent from the interior. In this confidence they hope for more than $28 the hundred weight, which is the present price. On last Saturday 400 bales were taken out of bond for Liverpool and 100 for Havre. The steamer *Habana* has soon surmounted its quarantine difficulties, for it is now loading 500 sacks of salt for Matamoras. Freights for the United States are 10 reals for a box of sugar; for a hogshead of sugar $6 75 and $6, and for a hogshead of molasses $5. The rates of exchange continue in favor of the remitter, being at 2¼ to 4 per cent. discount on New-York, at 60 days' sight. On London at 10¼ to 10½ premium, and on Paris at 3 per cent. discount, at 60 days. In shares, since the grand collapse of so many companies, there has been little doing, but lately there have been sales of Spanish bank shares at 35 per cent. premium, Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad at 34½ per cent. discount, and Banco Industrial at 10 per cent. discount. Credito Territorial Cubano at 75 per cent. discount and 12 months.

The Board of Health of the Island have published an official account of the endemic sicknesses which have occurred during the month of April. The total number of cases of yellow fever in all the island amounts to 91 and the deaths to 47, or rather more than 51 per cent. Of these cases 80 occurred in Havana, and 42 were fatal. In the Western Department were 10 cases and 5 deaths. In the Eastern Department 1 case, which also was fatal. Of small-pox there had been in Havana, during April, 31 cases and 5 deaths; in the Western Department 100 cases and 36 deaths; and in the Eastern 285 cases and 79 deaths, giving a total of 366 cases and 120 deaths, or rather more than 19 per cent.

The naval arrivals have been numerous. The French war steamers *L'Astrée* and *Tanger*, from Vera Cruz, came in the beginning of the week, and have left again; also the French steamer *Milan*, from New-Orleans. It was the Captain of this vessel who was asserted by the Secessionists to have demanded a delay of seventy days previous to the bombardment of New-Orleans, but this he denies. The Spanish steamer *Ferrol*, from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, conveying Gen. ALVAR and troops. Also, H. B. M.'s steamer *Liffey*, from Mobile, for fresh provisions, which were very scarce in Mobile. It has since sailed for Bermuda.

Two steamers are already advertised for New-Orleans. According to the *Wanderer*, United States vessel of war, which entered this port on the 22d, from Key West, the steamer *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 18th, had arrived at Key West on the 21st.

On the 26th, there will be an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Spanish Bank with relation to the statute which directs that specie to the amount of one-half their issue of bills shall be retained in their vaults; by a special favor, on account of the peculiar times, this was reduced temporarily to one-third. At present the Bank has over eight millions in specie, and nearly six millions' worth of bills unissued, but is so unable to loan its funds with due regard to security, that it proposes not to receive any more deposits with interest till more prosperous times. L.

LATEST FROM FORT WRIGHT.

The Enemy Believed to be Largely Reinforced—Reports of Refugees, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

A special from Fort Wright, dated the 27th, says that the enemy is believed to have been largely reinforced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. A part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 33, where they are reported to be throwing up batteries.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several, who have just arrived, bring the report that the enemy is about to assail the flotilla.

A refugee from Memphis, on Sunday, says that a rumor was current in that city that ten federal vessels had reached White River, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The rebel steamers were thus cut off from their last avenue of escape.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet, the mortars, which had been silent some days, again opened fire on the fort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The annual celebration of the Brooklyn Sabbath-schools, postponed from Tuesday on account of the inclement weather, took place yesterday. The ringing of the bells at 11 o'clock A. M.—the signal to be made in case the parade was to come off—made the hearts of not less than twenty-five thousand children thrill with pleasure, and promptly the members of each school proceeded to the appointed rendezvous. While waiting to join in the division processions, their spirits were considerably dampened by a drizzling rain, which now commenced falling. But they did not long let this disappointment cloud their brows. The time was passed very pleasantly in listening to appropriate and considerately short speeches, singing, and partaking of the good things the partiality of friends had provided for them. Though thwarted by the elements in regard to a parade in force, they were determined not to forego the anticipated pleasures in the churches, so at 2 o'clock—the time named in the programme—each school marched, with banners and flags flying, and accompanied by music, to the particular churches set apart for their use respectively, and there the order of exercises, consisting of speaking, singing and partaking of refreshments, was carried out to the letter, and much to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the close of these proceedings, some of the schools, still bent upon having a procession of some kind, formed and marched several squares, honoring sister schools, prominent citizens and others, occasionally, as they passed along, with rounds of cheers. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 children were present at the different churches, and not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the occasion.

MILITARY.—The men of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, obtained their clothing last evening, and the corps will be ready to march whenever transportation is furnished. The Twenty-Eighth Regiment had not secured their clothing at a late hour last night, but were expecting to receive it at any moment. The Forty-seventh, through the energy of the Quartermaster, Ex-Alderman Ransom, got their clothing yesterday afternoon.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The Volunteer Relief Commissioners gave notice that they resume payment to the wives of volunteers already at the seat of war, to-day, at the usual place, corner of Court and Remsen streets.

The Steamship Niagara Detained for Important Government Dispatches.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 28.

On the arrival of the Southern train to-night a steamtug conveyed dispatches from Lord LYONS and a supplementary mail to the steamship *Niagara*, at anchor below. She soon after steamed for Liverpool.

The Indiana Stock Swindler.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 28.

D. C. STOVER, the stock swindler, left Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New-York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books how much spurious stock has been issued.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COM. NUTT, the new drama, and all the other wonders at Barnum's are drawing crowded houses. The Baby Show, which commences next Monday, will fill the Museum with thousands of ladies and children.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Julius Levy, Joseph Bundesmann, F. Vazquez, Antonio M. Betancourt, Charles Roulet, J. Busquets, John Kerr, Vincent A. de Castro. *For New-Orleans*—E. H. Bramellen, John Kemp, W. Van Morden, C. Emanuel, E. Joseph, S. S. Bachmann, G. H. Schiffler, H. Zuberbier, Arthur Hard, Fredk. Ziegler, A. Von Arnim, Mrs. Taylor, Wm. Phillips, E. A. Horn, Mrs. Dora Hecht and 2 children, A. J. Palmer, J. Platt, N. H. North, P. J. McPhillips, W. H. White, Thomas B. Thorpe, Mrs. Conch, M. G. Haughton, Jno. M. Stella, Jno. C. Vennard, A. Benedict, Francis Barbier, F. Alcklan, A. R. McKenzie, D. Kelham.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Pallas, from Balize, Hond.—James Robinson, D. B. Parsons and Christian Florel.

In brig Richmond, from Goree, W. C. A.—Mrs. Richard C. Lloyd and servant.

In bark Geo. W. Horton, from Havana—Mrs. Butler and child, Mrs. Cunnigan, Mr. Vies.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamer Bright, Charles, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships John Jay, Lord, Angier, J. Hathaway; Sunbeam, W. W. Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Democrat, Warren, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks J. & H. Young, (Br.,) Scott, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Harmon, Buckley, Havana, Trapp & Rollins; Morning Star, Stirling, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Sea Carver, Perry, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sybil, (Br.,) Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, Smith & Son & Co.

Schooners Expedite, Chester, Fall River, [illegible] Coal Co.; Arcola, Cullen, Washington, Motte [illegible]; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Bravo, Coleman, White House, Va., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; C. & N. Holmes, Harper, Island, [illegible]; Delphia, [illegible], Port Royal, L. O. Styles; Gilmore, Crowell, Boston, E. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Forester, Collins, Crowell & Nelson; M. E. Pearson, Hedden, Bangor, [illegible]; Volunteer, (Br.,) Loomis, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Geo. Dundas, (Br.,) Young, Charlestown, P. E. I.; Smith; John Price, Crowell, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Oak, Coles, New-Haven, Thos. Dunham; B. Leaphier, Dickinson, Middletown, Conn.; [illegible]; Maria, Stokes, Bridgeport and New-Haven, [illegible].

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Kearfoot, Hatteras Inlet May 25, at 6 P. M., via Fortress Monroe 26th, at 6 P. M., (where she put in during a heavy storm,) with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Sanitary Hospital steamship S. R. Spaulding, Howes, White House, Va., 38 hours, with 251 sick soldiers, to H. D. Tompkins. 26th inst., passed steamship Daniel Webster, hence, bound up York River.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana May 24, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced a succession of strong easterly gales, with heavy rain and rough sea for nearly the entire passage. 25th inst., at 7 P. M., passed Havana line steamer Marion, bound for New-York.

Steamer Estrella, Hayes, Savannah, via Kingston, Jam., 6 ds., in ballast to McLean & Lowry. [illegible] heavy N. E. gales. 26th inst., in the Gulf, ran foul of part of a wreck, striking the starboard wheel, [illegible] disabling it, and have been working but one wheel since. Left no Am. vessels in port. There were at Jamaica 3 schooners with the rebel flag flying.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierce, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London and the Isle of Wight April 12, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45 30 N., and saw no ice.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Cadiz April 15, via Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., with salt to Howes & Chase.

Ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Hubbard, Leghorn March [illegible] and Gibraltar April 14, with rags and marble to E. Benner.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Blondin—schr., of and from Provincetown for the Banks, 4 ds. out, May 21, lat. 44 22, lon. 58 58.

Gossypium—brig, for Liverpool, May 18, lat. 40 [illegible], lon. 44 [illegible].

Mayflower—bark, bound S., was signalized, no date, lat. or lon.

Ocean Traveler—brig, hence for Buenos Ayres, May 24, lat. 38 13, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER STEAMER.]

Arrived from New-York—9th, P. C. Warwick, Queenstown; 10th, Mercury and Cosmopolite, at Havre; [illegible], Reporter, at Deal; 13th, Cambria and Martha, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—12th, Observer, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—12th, Deal, from [illegible]; Irene, from Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable [illegible] scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 204 Broadway, New-York.

F. O. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufacture the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy [illegible] Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell it in barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE OLD-FASHIONED FARMERS FAMILY FLOUR.

In sacks in bottles, and therefore more healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any hotel, house or depot within five miles of City Hall, for $6 75. Soap, &c., 25 pounds for $1. Starch, &c., [illegible] pounds for $1. Hams, 10c. to 12c. [illegible] lb. to $1. Codfish, &c. to $1c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Orders through any grocer or Express. G. O. [illegible]

PLANTS. PLANTS.

Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 25th-st. and Broadway.

HENRY E. RUSS, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE,
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE—PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.

On THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 466 Broadway, comprising about [illegible] rolls [illegible] of paper-hangings, borders, panels, velvet [illegible], &c.

By order. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35th-st. and Madison-av.—Ascension Day.—The rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. There will be Divine Service and Sermon the morning of Ascension Day, at 11 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—[illegible]